The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2007 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Arago at this port and the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

The English and French Forces Inside the City.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill Before Parliament.

The Anglo-French Alliance in Danger.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, Feb. 10, arrived early this morning with four days' later news.

Among her passengers are Josiah Pierce, Esq., Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and Elisha Riggs, Esq., Bearer of Despatches.

The *Arago* brings a large number of passengers for the season, and her passage is the shortest that any steamer has made during the Winter.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, Captain McMasters, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at Portland at 5 o'clock last evening, with 71 passengers and the same news as that brought by the *Arago*.

The *Anglo-Saxon* was detained off Cape Race 12 hours by ice.

The steamer *City of Washington* also sailed on the 10th inst. from Liverpool for New-York, and the steamer *Arago* was appointed to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived out at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The United States corvette *Constellation* was at Alexandria Jan. 26.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

THE ASSAULT—THE ALLIED FORCES INSIDE THE CITY.

The following dispatch is from Mr. Green, British Consul at Alexandria, and dated Feb. 6:

The Allied forces landed at Canton Dec. 28, consisting of 4,600 British, and 900 French. On the 29th the walls were escaladed, and the heights within the town in our possession by 9 A. M. The advance within the city was but feebly contested. The damage to the town was very small. Capt. Bate, of H. M. S. *Acteon*, was killed. This telegram was received in Malta by the *Euxine*, from Alexandria Feb. 9, at 9.55 P. M.

The following dispatch is from the *Times*:

"The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault, in three divisions, two English and one French, was given at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's fort was taken at 2 o'clock and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city."

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting-Consul Green was received at the Foreign Office, through Malta, Feb. 10, at 2 A. M.:

Alexandria, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The *Hindostan* arrived at Suez on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 9th of January, from Canton to the 29th of December, and from Bombay to the 13th of January.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Furuckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d of January, and Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under Maharagab Jung Bahador.

Seven guns were taken from the enemy, and 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss only two Ghorkas killed, and seven wounded.

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character.

The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

Gen. Outram's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at Alumbagh.

The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjaub.

The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir Jno. Lawrence.

Alexandria, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The India and China mails leave to-day with dates from Calcutta to Jan. 9, from Madras to Jan. 16, from Ceylon to Jan. 19, from Hong Kong to Dec. 30, and from Canton to Dec. 29. The mail has also come from Bombay with news to the 13th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th inst., Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments, respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had lately appeared in the *Moniteur*. He considered that the French Government by authorizing the publication of the insults had taken the responsibility upon themselves.

Earl Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of the addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to reproduce the following, which was certainly one of the most objectionable addresses, and by the publication of which the English nation has considered itself insulted:

The 82d Regiment to the Emperor: In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 82d Regiment of the Infantry of the Line, profoundly indignant at the horrible attempt against your Majesty, I come to renew the assurances of our absolute devotion to your person, and to that of the Imperial Prince your son.

Those wild beasts who, at periodical epochs, quit a foreign soil to inundate the streets of your capital with blood, inspire us with no other feeling than that of disgust; and if your Majesty wants soldiers to get at these men, even in the recesses of their den, (*repairs*,) we humbly beseech you to choose the 82d Regiment as part of the advanced guard of that army.

We are, with the most profound respect, sire, your Majesty's, &c., &c. DE CASTAGNY, Colonel.

Paris, Jan. 18, 1858.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to, after some objections being made to including Lord Canning, the Governor-General, in the vote.

In the House of Commons, a vote of thanks to the army in India was also carried, after the same objection made as was made in the Upper House.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder, by making it felony. He said that the proposition was made in consequence of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. That attempt was the result of a conspiracy formed in England and the consequence was, that foreign nations had formed the opinion that Parliament ought to take some steps to remove, upon mere suspicion, aliens from Great Britain. The Government, however, had no intention to propose any such measure, although, under the circumstances, were driven to consider the present state of the law with regard to conspiracy. He explained the appearance of the offensive address in the *Moniteur*, and the Emperor's regret for the same, and concluded by pointing out the necessity for the amendment on general grounds.

Mr. Kinglake moved a resolution in the shape of an amendment that the House while anxious upon every proper occasion to consider any defect in the criminal Anglo-Saxon law, deem it inexpedient, in compliance with the demand contained in Count Walewski's dispatch, until further information has been afforded by the production of any communications between the two governments subsequent to the date of that dispatch. He declined to concur in altering the municipal law of the country upon the demand of any power whatever.

Several speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic one by Mr. Roebuck, when the debate was adjourned.

The following evening the debate was resumed, and, after speeches by Lord John Russell, D'Israeli and others, in favor of leave being granted to bring in a bill, Lord Palmerston's motion was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 90.

Mr. Baring presented the East India Company's petition against any alteration of the government in India.

The London *Morning Post* says that one of the principals in the late attempt on Napoleon is an Englishman, named Thomas Allsop, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

A dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of France in London, respecting the refugees, is couched in moderate language. After referring to various designs which have been concocted in London, and the facilities afforded for further guilty enterprises, the dispatch concludes as follows: "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty can assist us in averting danger by giving us a guarantee of security, which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized in expecting from our ally. Full of confidence, moreover, in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards measures which it may be suitable to take to satisfy this wish. We rely in this matter entirely upon the English Cabinet for the care of appreciating decisions, which they shall judge most proper to lead to this end, and we congratulate ourselves in the firm persuasion that we shall not have appealed in vain to their conscience and loyalty."

Election rioting had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured. The military were called out to restore order.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official notification of the blockade of Canton River by the French fleet.

It is said that some difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation on the subject of the refugees. The Swiss are said not to be disposed to confine the refugees in the interior.

M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, had resigned his office, and his resignation was accepted. He was subsequently offered the Embassy to Madrid, but he declined it.

M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, had also resigned.

On the 6th inst. the Bank of France reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

General Espinasse, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, had been nominated Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Billault.

It was said that additional Commissaries of Police are to be appointed to watch the frontiers.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular by the new Minister of the Interior, stating that the Emperor had called him to office to exercise attentive surveillance over the revolutionists who plan against the life of the Emperor.

It was considered not improbable that Espinasse's appointment would prove but temporary.

It was again repeated that France would act on a large scale against the Chinese.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Frederick William and his princess made a public entry into Berlin on the 8th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and the display very fine.

The King of Prussia was expected to leave immediately for Cannes, France, for the benefit of his health.

SPAIN.

The Spanish authorities had discovered a new revolutionary plot at Madrid. Incendiary proclamations, arms and ammunition were seized in a house in close proximity to the palace.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government had forwarded a note, moderate in tone, to the King of Naples, relative to the affair of Cagliari. The note discusses the question, but makes no threat against Naples.

SWEDEN.

A prospectus had appeared of another Swedish loan for Government, amounting to over $8,000,000, to be employed in the construction of railroads.

The Latest by Telegraph.

FRANCE.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says it is believed that General Espinasse will eventually become Minister of Police, and that his appointment is merely provisional. M. Drouyn de l'Huys is likely to succeed him in the Ministry of the Interior. That able statesman would be a valuable accession to the present Cabinet.

From the Times City Article.

The Funds have again been dull to-day, and closed at a decline; adverse reports being circulated as to the probable result of the division of the House of Commons on the Conspiracy Bill. The political accounts from Paris, showing the determination of the Government to perfect its system of repression in reliance upon the military power, likewise exercised here an unfavorable influence. Under these circumstances the large additions taking place to the supply of money, produce for the moment little effect.

INDIA AND CHINA COMMERCE.

Calcutta, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Calcutta Export markets, after undergoing some further depression, were again looking up. The Import market was likewise firmer.

The prices of tea had undergone a considerable decline at Hong Kong, which had induced large settlements. Silks had declined 10 taels.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days since the departure of the *Africa*, in the Liverpool Cotton market, were 27,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and 2,000 for export. All qualities had advanced ⅛d. ⅌ lb., the market closing firm at the advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the tendency of prices was upward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Flour dull and nominal; Western Canal, 20s. 6d: Ohio 25s. @27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@23s. Wheat firm. Red, 5s. 9d.@6s., and 7s. for choice; White, 7s.@7s. 6d., and 7s. 9d. for best. Corn dull and quotations barely maintained. Mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was dull. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon dull. Lard quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin was steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. Ashes were dull, and quotations barely maintained at 3s. 6d. for both pots and pearls. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet. Rice slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 36s. Philadelphia Bark, 9s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London Markets Breadstuffs were dull, but steady. Sugar was quiet; prices of refined were barely maintained. Tea was slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Coffee closed buoyant. Rice heavy. Tallow firm at 52s. 6d. Indigo—Sales of all qualities at a considerable decline. Linseed Oil, 28s. Pig Iron steady at 55s. 6d.@56s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was more demand for money in the London Market than at the departure of the *Africa*.

Consols had slightly receded, closing at 95¾ for money, and 95⅞ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities was generally unchanged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom---A Meeting Expected.

Shots Exchanged Between Lieutenants Bell and Williams.

Correspondence Between Lieut. Rhind and Commander Boutwell.

Progress of the Tariff Investigation—The Witness Wolcott in a Tight Place, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

There has been no fight yet between Messrs. Clay and Cullom. The most earnest efforts to effect a reconciliation have been making all day, and rumors were current at one time that they had been successful. This is erroneous.

It is understood that Cullom, being assured by his friends that he was wrong in striking Clay, expressed his willingness to apologize therefor, but could not do so while the challenge was pending. Clay is said to decline to withdraw the challenge until after an exchange of shots—that being the requirement of the code in a case where a challenge has been given for a blow.

This proposition for adjustment failing, the friends have proposed to refer the whole subject to Senators Crittenden, Toombs, and Kennedy, to prescribe the terms upon which the matter shall be arranged without a hostile meeting.

It is considered exceedingly doubtful whether the principals will consent to abide by the decision of the referees. If they refuse, it is conceded that a resort to the field cannot be avoided.

It is now understood that the weapons are rifles at forty paces; that Hawkins, of Kentucky, is the second of Clay, and Zollicoffer of Cullom. It is stated, however, that Zollicoffer positively declines going on the field, and that a gentleman named Knapp will probably act then for Cullom. None of these parties can be found to-night, and it is believed that they have all left the city for a meeting on the field to-morrow morning, if the pending negotiations for a reference fails. I think the field chosen will be near Baltimore.

Clay has a child seriously ill with the scarlet fever, and his family are in the greatest distress and anxiety.

Mr. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, Mass., has been here on business connected with the investigation into the alleged corruption connected with the late tariff law. He represents the woolen establishments who intrusted their money to Mr. Wolcott for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill.

I understand that Mr. W. has always given his employers to understand that the money was expended upon members of Congress, and they were, consequently, taken somewhat by surprise by his denials to the Committee. Mr. Butler now informs Mr. Wolcott that, unless he satisfies the Committee as to the disposition made of the money, a *civil suit* will be commenced against him for its recovery, upon his return to Massachusetts. As the penalties for bribing members are considerably more severe than for breach of trust, it is presumed that he will not change his determination in the matter. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Lieuts. Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber shop, on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that Bell fired at the word "One," the ball from his pistol penetrating Williams' hat. Williams, who was the assailing party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow. The belligerents returned to Washington apparently reconciled. Bell belongs to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and Williams to the 1st Dragoons.

The following is the correspondence between Ex Lieut. Rhind and Commander Boutwell:

Lieut. Rhind to Commander Boutwell.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 12.

Sir: My attention has been directed to a pamphlet which you caused to be printed, and styled "A reply to the attacks of Mr. A. C. Rhind, dropped from the Rolls of the Navy by the Navy Board in 1855." I have perused a copy of that production which I found in the Navy Department. It contains, amongst much matter that is entirely unworthy of notice, some sentences that I deem it proper not to pass by. On page 16 of that pamphlet I find the following language: "After insulting the people of the United States through their Chief Magistrate. this Mr. Rhind has the impudence to apply to be reinstated in the Navy."

"This Lieutenant shot a man in Philadelphia some years since, and had the police succeeded in apprehending him he might have been sent to the State Prison, instead of being placed on board a ship-of-war to give trouble."

On page 23 I find the following remarks: "Mr. Rhind lays much stress upon his gentility. His antecedents, as far as I can learn, prove him to have been hasty, overbearing, irritable, oppressive and insubordinate. The fact of his being born in a house makes him as much a gentleman as being born in a stable would make him an ass."

The object of this communication is to demand a complete withdrawal of this language. A recall of those pamphlets from all places where they may have been distributed, and a full and satisfactory apology for the language above quoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. RHIND."

This communication will be handed to you by my friend, Wm. C. Corrie, Esq., of South Carolina.

To Commander E. B. Boutwell, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Commander Boutwell to Lieut. Rhind.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

Sir: Your letter of the 12th inst. was handed to me on yesterday by your friend Wm. C. Corrie, Esq., of South Carolina. In reply, I have to inform you that when you recall your pamphlet of September, 1855; your publication in the New-York *Herald* in the same month and year; and your offensive letters addressed to the Navy Department in relation to myself, I shall then—as an act of justice, and not because you demand it—recall my pamphlet. I am your obedient servant,

E. B. BOUTWELL.

Mr. A. C. Rhind, Washington.

Lieutenant Rhind to Commander Boutwell.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Sir: Your note of the 13th inst. was handed to me this P. M. by my friend, Mr. Corrie. I regard it as merely an evasion of the issue. My "pamphlet of 1855," my "publication in the New-York *Herald* in the same month and year," and my "offensive letter addressed to the Navy Department," in relation to you, never can be recalled. On the contrary, I am, as I have always been, ready to maintain them at all times, and in all places; and have held, and still do hold, myself personally responsible for them. You have refrained from demanding satisfaction for those attacks, as you style them. This does not, however, make it the less incumbent on me to demand it of you, for the reasons stated in my previous note.

Regarding your reply to my note of the 12th inst. as tantamount to a refusal of its requirements, I invite you to retire from this District at as early a time as convenient, for the adjustment of our affairs.

I am, etc., A. C. RHIND.

Commander E. B. Boutwell, U. S. N.

It has already been stated that Mr. Rhind posted Mr. Boutwell as a liar and coward, and that yesterday the former and his friend, Mr. Corrie were required to give bonds for their appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for sending a challenge, and for posting Mr. Boutwell. The following communication appears in the Washington *Star*:

Washington, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir: I inclose you an article copied from the New-York *Herald*, of September, 1855. No man who has a proper respect for the Chief Executive officer of the nation can, after reading it, doubt the wisdom of the late Court of Inquiry in pronouncing Mr. Rhind unworthy to hold a commission in the Navy.

In relation to myself, I take the liberty of stating that when I am disposed to violate the laws of my country by accepting a challenge to fight a duel, the invitation to do so must not come from a man who has been dismissed from the Navy by two Courts, and by a third convicted of lying.

The article published in one of the newspapers of this city, in relation to myself, makes it necessary that I should ask the insertion of this in your paper of this evening.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BOUTWELL.

Staten Island, Sept. 17, 1855.

I have been officially informed that I have been dropped from the rolls of the Navy by the Board of Secret Inquisition, lately in session at Washington. Those who know me—my cotemporaries in the service—will understand that I have not been dropped on any other account than that I have gained the reputation, among a certain set of senior officers, of being insubordinate. They will know, too, that that reputation is false and unjust, and that it has been gained by the fact that I have always been prominent in opposing the oppression, the arrogance, the ignorance and the imbecility of some of those with whom it has been my misfortune to have sailed. A recent trial in the *Pacific*, the entire facts of which I will shortly have printed for circulation among friends and others interested, will be an evidence of it. As an instance of the injustice with which I have had to contend, I will mention that even after the sentence of the Court which tried me had been fulfilled, (procured though it was by a deliberate falsehood on the part of the prosecutor,) I was placed on furlough, on my arrival in the country, without investigation in the matter. I arrived and reported my arrival on the 11th of July, and my furlough is dated 12th July.

On remonstrating personally with the President on the subject, I was rudely told "I gave that order, Sir; I thought it the best way of disposing of that case." I have reason to believe that this rudeness of manner of President Pierce was prompted by personal feeling in the matter, caused by friendship with certain connections of the prosecutor of the charges against me, who had doubtless prejudiced him. Letters of introduction from two gentlemen of high standing should have secured me at least a polite reception. I shall be fully able to justify myself in the opinion of all honorable and reasonable men.

A. C. RHIND.

The United States Deputy Marshals, throughout yesterday and to-day, vainly endeavored to get on the track of Messrs. Clay and Cullom. Various absurd and contradictory rumors are in circulation, but it is understood that the challenge has been withdrawn as preliminary to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, which there is little if any doubt will be effected, according to present indications.

The Committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the passage of the tariff act, have examined five witnesses and summoned fifteen others.

Mr. Wolcott remains in jail firm in his determination not to comply with the demands of the Committee. Many distinguished friends continue to visit him.

The House Sergeant-at-Arms has been notified by Mr. Williamson, who was forcibly brought by him to Washington from New-York as a witness, that he has entered a suit against him in consequence.

The pistol carbine, recently reported in favor of, with modifications for cavalry service, by the Board of Officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, is solely made by the Sharpe Rifle Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. They did not make it or present it for trial, and are in no way responsible for the result as reported by the Board.

The following Postmasters have been appointed: B. F. Watson at Lawrence, Mass., and Mr. Jackman at Newburyport, Mass.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners.

Mr. Bell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee respecting his opposition to the Nebraska bill, indorsing the Lecompton Constitution, and intimating that he ought to resign. He referred to the date of the resolutions, Feb. 10, 1858, four years after his vote which they censured, saying that it had been usual when the constituents of a member of Congress felt aggrieved at his course to act promptly. He referred to the fact that the resolutions indorse unconditionally the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the mischievous results of that repeal have become patent and unmistakable, which, in the language of the President, "have convulsed the Union to the centre, lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy." Mr. Bell alluded to the various elections in Tennessee since the vote in question, showing that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was but slightly alluded to in the different canvasses. Mr. Bell regarded the doctrine of instructions as contrary to the spirit and literal provisions of the Constitution. Democratic Senators were disobeying their instructions every day. There were many important facts connected with the Lecompton Constitution, of which he (Bell) had no satisfactory knowledge, and he did not believe that the Tennessee Legislature knew more about them than he did. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, regretted to differ with his colleague, but justice to the Democratic Party of Tennessee required him to speak. He then reviewed Mr. Bell's statements regarding Tennessee elections. Mr. Fillmore, who declared that, had he been a member of Congress, he would have voted against the Nebraska bill, received sixty-six thousand votes in Tennessee for President. Mr. Etheridge, who voted against the Nebraska bill, was returned to Congress by an increased vote. He thought, at no time since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had there been any seated indication of opinion in the South on that question, and believed if a fair impartial vote could be taken on the question, there would be an overwhelming majority for pronouncing it the most unfortunate measure that Congress ever passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, alluded to the Tennessee Elections, showing that in 1854, before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Tennessee Legislature passed resolutions approving that measure, and requesting the members of Congress from Tennessee to support it. The Nebraska bill was also the main issue in the election of '55 and '56. He contended, therefore, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee condemned Mr. Bell's course. He asked Mr. Bell whether he would vote for the Lecompton Constitution, with or without instructions.

Mr. Bell would not vote for it, in consequence of instructions, unless he was fully convinced that such instructions were founded upon the full understanding of the subject in all its bearings and consequences.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to draw a parallel between his own course and Mr. Bell's, on the Slavery question; placing the latter's position at a disadvantage in the eyes of the South. He hoped there would be no more compromises.

Mr. Bell complained of his colleague's speech as the bitterest, most insulting, and personal, ever concocted by premeditated malice. He was ready to meet the Senator at any time, or any others who should back him. [Sensation.]

Mr. Seward asked Mr. Bell to give way for adjournment.

Mr. Bell refused. He was ready now to indicate his course.

Mr. Foot pressed him to yield and thus stop discussion.

Mr. Bell was willing to yield for Executive session, provided he could have the floor to-morrow.

Mr. Green asked that the Kansas bill be made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. King objected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Burroughs vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism, preferred by Southern gentlemen; by referring to the statistical facts he showed the immense preponderance of expenditures by the Government in behalf of the South over the North; he also contended for the superiority of the North over the South in industry, wealth, population, education, etc. He proceeded to denounce Messrs. Pierce and Buchanan for their course on the Kansas question.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called him to order. It was disgraceful for gentlemen to denounce on this floor a coördinate branch of the Government. Cries of No. no.

Mr. Burroughs would be happy if he could say in his heart that he honored James Buchanan, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion.

He was proceeding, when Mr. Smith again interrupted him. Much confusion ensued, during which his hour closed.

Mr. Curry contended that the Lecompton Constitution was adopted under all the forms of law by conservative, law-abiding men, and opposed only by factionists and rebels. The action of the Convention was conclusive. It was absurd to say that the Legislature of Kansas can interfere with it. The Constitution is valid without its submission to the people. Some of his friends, like his colleague, speak of a compromise by Congress, to order the submission of the Constitution to the people; but that would be a violation of the organic act, and a direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas, to coerce the people to Congressional dictation. That would be worse than Black Republicanism. He contrasted the political and social institutions of the South with those of the North, eulogizing the former, and drawing a fearful picture of the latter; and of the unnumbered woes that would encompass the North, should the Abolitionists ever succeed in their designs. The South, he continued, needed extension of the slave territory. If the issue should ever be forced upon her that no more Slave States shall be admitted, he would not anticipate what Alabama would do; but recognizing the right of secession, his fealty to Alabama would induce him to go wherever she called him. Wherever she goes, he would go. Her action should be his action, and her destiny his destiny.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said that the people and delegation of Illinois were unalterable in their opposition to the Lecompton swindle. He vindicated the ability and patriotism of Mr. Douglas, whose course would be emphatically indorsed by the people of Illinois. He scouted the threats of dissolution, saying that the confederacy was worth more to the South than all the negroes she ever owned. The Union is a priceless gem to both North and South. He referred to the fact of Cabinet officers coming into Congress, endeavoring to subdue independent thought, and coercing members to vote contrary to conscience. He would never bow the knee to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. If proscription comes, let it come. The President has no better friend than those Democrats who differ from him on the Kansas question. If the Kansas policy prevails, the Democratic Party in the next Congress would be in a hopeless minority.

Mr. Andrews, of New-York, opposed the Lecompton Constitution, saying that under no conceivable circumstances would he vote for the admission of any additional Slave States into the Union. Adjourned.

The Difficulty Between Messrs. Cullom and Clay—Gov. Walker and the Anti-Lecompton Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Everybody regrets the unfortunate difficulty between General Cullom and Mr. Clay—the more as all efforts to bring about a reconciliation have entirely failed. Of course, there are half a dozen different stories as to the origin of the difficulty, and it is not easy to get a perfectly certain and reliable account of it. I think the various statements show both parties to have been wrong in the beginning—each employing language towards the other which were better avoided. Mr. Cullom, in consequence of the charges brought against him in connection with his late administration of the Clerkship of the House, is very sensitive, and keenly alive to anything which may be construed into an intentional slight or affront. Mr. Clay, without intending to be rude, probably, is a little brusque in his language and manner, sometimes and thus a collision between the parties has grown out of circumstances which, ordinarily, would have scarcely excited attention.

As I understand the case, it is this: The parties met in the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, in company with a mutal friend. Cullom asked Clay to drink, which the latter declined in a manner which Cullom seemed to think was rather equivocal. He accordingly insisted upon his drinking with him, and Clay yielded. This set matters all right again, and Mr. Cullom proceeded to remark upon his friendship for Mr. Clay's illustrious father, when that gentleman made a sarcastic reply, and one which Mr. Cullom clearly believed to be an intentionally offensive allusion to his connection with the "Know-Nothings." It was then that Mr. Cullom, half in joke, told Mr. Clay that he was a degenerate son of a noble sire. Clay took offence, and replied, calling Mr. Cullom a d—d liar, whereupon the latter struck him. Gen. Cullom was under the impression that, from the beginning, Mr. Clay had intended to treat him with personal indignity. In justice to all parties, it must be said that the General had been drinking, and was, perhaps, the more excitable in consequence.

The difficulty, as will be seen, was rather a complicated one, and not easily to be reconciled by the interposition of friends. The preliminaries for a hostile meeting were at once arranged,—and I have heard it stated that, notwithstanding mutual friends continued their efforts for a reconciliation until noon to-day, the arrangements for a fight were also being discussed this morning. Clay is said to be one of the best pistol shots in the United States,—but I hear that Mr. Cullom chose the rifle, at short range; that Mr. Clay's friends made some objection to the use of that weapon, but that the General, as the challenged party, insisted upon his right of choice of arms. All this I gather from various sources; but I must confess that, while it seems probable, and I do not doubt is strictly true, I do not get it from any reliable authority,—for no one, of course, who is able to state the facts from personal knowledge, is at liberty to do so, or can without violation of confidence.

At this hour, while the rumor is afloat that the difficulty has been amicably arranged, the general impression is that the parties have left the city with a view to a hostile meeting outside the District of Columbia early to-morrow morning. If so, the most serious consequences may be apprehended, for both the gentlemen are believed to be cool and determined, and both are excellent shots. The telegraph, however, will have given you the result of the affair in all probability before this reaches you.

There is a good deal of comment upon the fact that Governor Robert J. Walker is taking such slight part now in the public movement in opposition to the Lecompton swindle. It certainly seemed strange that he was present at neither the Philadelphia nor New-York meeting. There is a very well-defined rumor afloat that a reconciliation has been effected in part between him and Mr. Buchanan, and I hear it positively asserted that the late Governor of Kansas *will not* be found prominent any longer in opposition to the President's policy with reference to that Territory. Another rumor is that Mr. Walker is likely to go into the Government service again after domestic affairs become a little more settled. What do these rumors mean? S.

News from the River Plate.

PROSTRATION OF TRADE—POLITICAL TROUBLES—THE BARK FAME ASHORE, &C.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The bark *Clintonia Wright* has arrived from Montevideo, Dec. 25. She reports having left in port the *Mary C. Jones*, for New-York, loading.

The following is from the files of the *British Packet and Argentine News*:

Owing to the disastrous commercial and financial advices from Europe and the United States, trade was prostrated and produce had considerable declined.

A revolution in political affairs was spoken of. The *Packet* of the 19th December says: "The fact of an armed revolt in Minas, headed by Colonel Bascido Solveira, appears certain, and that is enough, as a certain harbinger of coming evils."

Captain White, of the *Clintonia Wright*, furnishes the following:

The bark *Fame*, Captain Kennedy, from Richmond, bound to Montevideo, on the 23d December got ashore and was assisted off by a Brazilian war steamer. Whilst aground, a large number of Italian pirates, (some two or three hundred,) from the shore, boarded the bark for the purpose of plundering her. They stole the ship's chronometer, and everything movable they could lay hands on, and were only got rid of when the bark got off, after having been lightened of a portion of her cargo by small vessels. It was the opinion of her commander that had she remained aground they would have murdered all hands on board.

Indiana Politics.

MASS DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

A Mass Convention of the Democrats of Indiana, opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, assembled at Masonic Hall at 10 o clock this morning.

Col. N. M. McCarty was chosen President, and made a brief and pertinent address.

He was followed by Judge Johnston, of Kansas; H. B. Payne, of Ohio; Judge Wick, Gen. Drake and others.

The attendance was large, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Every Congressional District in the State was represented, and the Convention was composed of the best men in the State.

Letters were read from Gov. Wise, whose official duties prevented his presence, and others.

Resolutions were adopted proclaiming the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by the organic law and by the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act practically applied; that Congress is bound to admit new States only upon Constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by the vote of the people; that by the Kansas-Nebraska act, in the people was vested the right to ratify or reject by the ballot-box any Constitution framed for their government; that after January, 1858, neither Kansas nor any other Territory ought to be admitted into the Union unless the qualified voters have been permitted to exercise the right of accepting or rejecting the Constitution framed for them; that the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon the Constitution which she has already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority, is ruinous; that Stephen Arnold Douglas is entitled to the gratitude and applause of the American Democracy for his bold and triumphant vindication of the principles of self-government; that the Convention pledge him their firm and undivided support; that the Indiana State *Sentinel*, by its misrepresentations and betrayal of Democratic faith, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization, and that the Convention recommend that a general Convention of the Northwest assemble at Chicago, or some other suitable place.

Another meeting will be held to-night.

Westchester (Penn.) Democratic County Convention.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Westchester Democratic County Convention, at a meeting held to-day, passed resolutions indorsing the Administration without reserve.

The Columbia at Charleston—Detention of the James Adger.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. Berry, from New-York at 9 A. M. last Sunday, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The U. S. M. steamship *James Adger* is detained here until Wednesday, on account of the weather.

Meeting in Boston of the Veterans of 1812.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The annual meeting of the Association of New-England Veterans of the War of 1812, was held yesterday at the State-house. A series of resolutions expressive of the claim which they have upon the country, and a petition to Congress that they be placed upon the same footing with the soldiers of the Revolution were adopted.

The Ship Riversmith Ashore.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Letters from Key West to the 12th inst. state that the ship *Riversmith* is ashore, and bilged off Cæsar's Creek. She was from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans with a cargo of salt.

The steamer *Columbia* reports on Monday, twenty miles south of Boddy Island Light, one of Cromwell's propellers ashore.

The Quarantine Quection and the New-York Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Quarantine Committee of the two Houses met this evening in the Assembly Chamber and heard arguments by Ex-Governor Pennington and Mr. Oliver L. Halstead, Jr., in favor of the removal of the Quarantine on Staten Island to Sandy Hook, and by Mr. J. H. Bradley against the removal. A large number of persons were present.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

No. 20.—Daniel S. Hickock *et al.* *vs.* James Stewart *et al.*—Argued for the appellees.

No. 69.—James H. Suydam *vs.* Wm. H. Williamson *et al.*—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 23.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	8°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	7°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	11°az	Cloudy.
Evansville	A. M.	—	13°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	12°az	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind	A. M.	—	13°bz	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	8½°b	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	A. M.	—	3°bz	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	—	3°bz	Clear.
Fulton, Ill	A. M.	—	18°bz	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	—	6°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. E.	4°bz	Clear.
Pr'e du Chien	A. M.	S. E.	5°bz	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	8°az	Clear.
Harrisburg	A. M.	—	18°az	Clear.
Carlisle, Pa.	A. M.	—	17°az	Clear.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	38°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	—	3°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	M.	N. W.	23½°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	N. W.	25°az	Clear.
New-York	M.	N.	26°az	Clear.
Calais, Me	A. M.	N.	0	Clear.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	4°bz	Clear.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	N.	2°bz	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Cold.
Washington	M.	N.N.W.	26°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass	A. M.	N. W.	17°az	Clear.
Malone	A. M.	S.	13°bz	Clear and pleasant.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	E.	4°bz	Cold.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	4°bz	Cold.
St. Johnsbury	8A.M.	—	23°bz	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear and pleasant.
New-Orleans	M.	—	3[illegible]	Clear.
Vicksburg	M.	N.	23°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	M.	—	20°az	Clear.
Paducah, Ky	M.	—	12°az	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	M.	N.	20°az	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	M.	N. N.E.	24°az	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	M.	—	16°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y	P. M	W.	18°az	Clear and cold.
Great Bend	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M	W.	12°az	Clear and pleasant.
Elmira, N. Y	P. M.	S. W.	15°az	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y	P. M	S. W.	20°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass	P. M.	N. W.	15°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	12°az	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N S.	P M.	W.	2°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	7°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	W.	16°az	Clear and cold.
New-York	P. M.	N.	18°az	Clear.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Change in the Weather—The Snow Storm a Failure—The New Banking Law—Squabble about the Overseers of Harvard College—State Appointments—The Post on Bancroft—The Sumnerites on Douglas—Money—The Atlantic Monthly for March—The Wolcott Business, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Those discontented persons who grumbled because Winter was not in the daily habit of tweaking their noses this year, have had occasion to change their notes during the last ten days. It has been cold enough, and stormy enough, to satisfy the most perverse *grognard*, even if our very first hard Winter storm did not commence until the 20th of February. The indications of the 19th, after a week of cold weather, but which would not have been thought a great deal of in other years, were—snow; the ice having previously been provided. Nor were we altogether disappointed. Towards midnight the storm began, and was fairly under way by sunrise the next morning—rather slow work, but then you must recollect that we have had no experience this season, as, with the exception of some hours' snow of Jan. 6, there had been no fall of the kind since last Winter. Throughout the whole day, and far into the night of the 20th, the storm was severe—snow falling and flying, winds howling, and the air full of dense clouds. Yet, with shame, I am bound to confess it was a failure, after all the fuss and exertion made in "getting up" the affair. The scenery, decorations, and so forth, were undeniably excellent, but the whole performance was a failure. Occasionally the sun would look out with that insane grin which he always exhibits under such circumstances, and so spoil the poetry of the storm. One don't mind the sun shining while a tropical rain is coming down, but such an incident is death to a Northern snow storm. Then there was a constant tendency to rain, which spoke of "sloppy" walking and limited sleighing. Finally, in course of the evening, the storm ceased, and, after twenty-four hours of exertion on the part of Winter, less had been done than is ordinarily accomplished in half the time. The wind, too, had caused the snow to be so unequally distributed as materially to lessen its value in the eyes of the "red sleighers." Still, the beautiful white carpet of yesterday morning was most encouraging to gentlemen "what have horses to let," and, as became their thoughts on the morning of the Sabbath, they felt a returning reliance on Providence. Some of them resolved, if the pressing demands of the day should allow of their going to Church, to remain awake during the sermon—if they could. There was considerable thawing yesterday, and the ground is now bare in many places, so that sleighs "drag" awfully, with a chance of their contents being "spilt" into the mud instead of the snow, which would greatly detract from the poetry that is popularly supposed to attend an upsetting in Winter. The omnibus men say there is as much wheeling as sleighing, but the remark hardly applies to the city, where the sleighing is very fair.

The annual squabble over the election of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Legislature, has taken place, the election been held, and the world is not yet at an end. These squabbles are the most childish, ridiculous, absurd things that occur even in Massachusetts, where such things are constantly in the fire, boiling and bubbling like the "hell broth" in a witch's kettle. The object is to get the most members of the Board of this or that denomination, and some eight or ten sects are now represented by the 30 Overseers. In a few years more there will not be a member apiece for the different sects in the State, and the Board will have to be elected semi-annually or quarterly, to gratify them all. The new Restitutionists will claim to be represented, and the old Dowellites will be revived to help break down "monopoly" at Cambridge. One gentleman put off the list elected last week is a Swedenborgian, but it is not certain whether he was on that account removed, after having been fairly nominated, or not. In the caucus the Swedenborgians were denounced by a fool as an awfully dangerous class of persons, his speech being very much after the style of that gentleman's poetry who attributed the "large blue flies" that were found in British butchers' shops to the malicious doings of the Emperor NAPOLEON. I suppose he is as well acquainted with their tenets and conduct as an idiot with the life and labors of NEWTON.

They have got the currency question before the Legislature, and doctrines have there been avowed that ought to make the old Massachusetts Whigs shake in their comfortable graves. And, what makes this all the worse is, that they come from Whig mouths, from gentlemen who held respectable places in a party which used to be very much disgusted with what it called "tampering" with, or "tinkering" of, the currency. Mr. HOOPER'S bill, as it is popularly called, professes to have for its object the increase of the amount of specie in Massachusetts, and its more extensive circulation, a very laudable object, certainly, but which can be accomplished only by making such *property changes* as would so affect existing interests as to lead to *political changes* that could hardly be regarded as less than revolutionary in their nature and operations. I have already mentioned to you that the bill aims a deadly blow at the country banks, which make their profits, to no inconsiderable exent, out of the conversion of their irredeemable debts into *money* for the time. Well, in the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. KNIGHT, who comes from the pleasant rural county of Hampshire, where they do not feel Boston influences very strongly, said that there ought to be added to the bill's title these words: "And to compel the country banks to go into liquidation." Mr. HOOPER, in that "hoity-toity," "slap-bang" style of your political economist, who thinks he has discovered the universal solvent, and that he could have given the Deity a few clever hints at the creation, if he had only been consulted on that interesting occasion, and not been so unaccountably overlooked,—Mr. HOOPER, I say, replied to Mr. KNIGHT, that if the country banks couldn't go on under *his* bill, the quicker they should go into liquidation the better. This is the "perish credit, perish commerce" idea of the Jackson Democrats, and its promulgation is not likely to do any good. As an abstract proposition, the doctrine laid down by Mr. HOOPER and his friends is true. The difficulty is in reducing it to practice. It is very fine to tell A, B and C that a certain proceeding will increase the amount and circulation of specie here, but when it is added that, for the sake of the public good, they must submit to a reduction of their income one-fourth, so far as that income is derived from bank stock, they do not exactly see the beauty of the reform proposed. Now, it is not only A, B and C who are thus threatened by HOOPER & Co., but the whole alphabet, from A to Izzard, and consequently it is all excited, having not the slightest desire to be sacrificed for the welfare of the rest of the world. Unquestionably the alphabet is composed of very selfish materials, but so it is, and bank reform is in a fair way of being postponed to some very remote and indefinite period—to that "convenient season," indeed, when all impracticable measures and impossible repentances are to be taken up and disposed of. This is very trying to the lovers of Truth in her "utter nakedness," who are very select people, while the mass of mankind, particularly if they happen to be interested in country travels, are much like Mr. RICHARD VARNEY, who confessed that he was not averse to a little drapery in the case of that lady, in order that the severe simplicity of her charms should be a little softened.

Gov. BANKS has made two appointments at Worcester, which show his policy in that business. Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER has been made Judge of Probate, and Mr. W. W. RICE, Judge of the Insolvent Court. Mr. FOSTER is one of the pure Republicans, who have always opposed all union with other parties, and particularly with Americans. Mr. RICE belongs to the "fishy" Republicans, who have always been in favor of union with everybody or anything that they could use. He is an American, or was one when Americanism had an existence. Mr. HOOPER, who edits that very clever journal, the Worcester *Transcript*, was appointed, at the same time with Messrs. FOSTER and RICE, to an office—Clerk of a Court, I think; but, as the story goes, the Governor withdrew his appointment from the Council after making it, in deference to the demands of some ultra Worcester Republicans. Another account is, that the Council laid the appointment over, and will either reject it or compel the Governor to withdraw it. Perhaps there is no truth in either story, but the slowness with which the offices are dealt with causes people to be ready to believe anything that is said about the reasons of that slowness.

The Boston *Post* cuts up Mr. BANCROFT'S speech that would have been spoken, and not without a certain degree of justice. Mr. BANCROFT'S fame as a writer and an orator is high, and professedly so; but he is about the poorest specimen of a politician that even Massachusetts ever produced. No man's conversion has given less pleasure to our people than his, because they know him so well. Had he come over in 1856, he would have had credit given to him for sincerity; but for a Massachusetts man to have gone for Mr. BUCHANAN,—I mean a man of Mr. BANCROFT'S intellect,—and now to set up for a political position, is something a little too strong even for the stomachs of our Republicans. They enjoy the *Post's* criticisms, and look kindly upon that paper, like men who wish for more, but don't exactly like to be heard saying so.

I do not think there is much difficulty in seeing that Mr. SUMNER'S friends look with bitter aversion on the approaches of other Republicans to a good understanding with Mr. DOUGLAS. He and they have always disliked the Illinoisan more keenly than any other Democrat. They believe that he was at the bottom of the Brooks outrage; that but for him it never would have been perpetrated, and that he staid in the Senate Chamber on that black day when the assault was made for the purpose of witnessing it, which spectacle (they say) he enjoyed with the same deep, overpowering gusto that a Roman conqueror experienced when giving the signal that caused his victim to be led away to be strangled in the Mamertine Prison. There can be no doubt that Mr. DOUGLAS' interference would have put an end to the outrage at the very moment it was commenced, and he did not interfere; but it does not follow that he knew anything about the plan on which BROOKS and his companions were acting. It will be recollected, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS often exhibited the savagest spirit towards Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, violating in his case all the courtesies of debate and all the decencies of life. Those who speculate so complacently on the incoming of the Republicans under Mr. DOUGLAS' lead, would do well to think of this and other disturbing causes that are likely to make all their dreams come through the ivory gate. Mr. SUMNER and his friends can never forgive bitter wrongs and bitterer insults. Your respectable people never forgive any thing or anybody. They are "good Christians and vindictive." I am not sure but that what is happening is not the best thing for the Democracy, and that the end will be to give them more strength than ever, just as NAPOLEON III. has been made the stronger by the action of his old Italian associates.

Money is a drug here, and specie so abundant that it would be a favor to take it from the hands of its present possessors, if one could do so with strict honesty. It is of no more use than the wheat-reed that was wrapped up in the clothes of the Egyptian mummy in the days of RAMESES LXIII., and which was not destined to germinate until the days of VICTORIA and FRANK PIERCE. There is nothing doing, and plenty of capital with which to do it. What is worse, no one seems to think there is any prospect of times improving. It is taken for granted that these things which are, not the things which have been, are the things which shall be. Some improvement, it is conceded, *may* follow from the change from Winter to Spring, but that always happens even when Winter has been lively. The change in the season covers all that can happen in the way of business change. I profess I think the croakers are right, for though you occasionally hear of this mill resuming work, or that company doing so, the astonishment that such announcements create shows how contrary they are to the rule. It is not that there is any lack of capital that we are not to do much, but because confidence is wanting. The final effect will be speculation of the worst kind, for money can't long remain idle, and, failing one kind of investment, will find others. What has been said of the "blind capital," or savings of a mass of men, in England, is strictly applicable to American capital of the same kind: "It seeks for some one to devour it, and there is 'plethora,'—it finds some one, and there is 'speculation,'—it is devoured, and there is 'panic.'"

This 22d of February is a sort of half holiday with us, the banks profiting principally from its existence, as it enables them to squeeze two days' interest out of their victims. The Legislature has adjourned until to-morrow. None of our papers suspend their publication.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March will be out on the 24th. It has 18 articles, several of which are "poems," and therefore stupid. There is a hot article on *Parton's Burr*, but it is mainly stuff, and does not fully succeed in restoring the old rubbish so cleverly removed by the biographer.

Colonel BUTLER'S visit to Washington bodes no good to Mr. WOLCOTT, as the Colonel is one of the fleeced stockholders, and they have a right to know where their money has been bestowed. Congress is doing its best to make a martyr of Mr. WOLCOTT—a kind of animal to which he bears about as much resemblance as Mr. JONATHAN WILD bore to the Apostle Paul. Let the stockholders act, and then both law and justice will unite to squeeze out of Mr. WOLCOTT—not the money, for that is gone past hope—but a knowledge of how he got it, and what he did with it.

THYME.

Arms for the New Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Noticing your leader to-day on this subject, permit a cosmopolitan to remark: "Revolvers" if you please, but, at the same time, to recommend for our night police that truly-efficient accompaniment of the London police, the "bull's-eye" lantern in their belt or hand, dark or light, *ad libitum*. These burglars or rascals of every grade have the most intuitive terror of this simple implement, nothing being more calculated to distract or discomfit a guilty party at night than the sudden turning on to their faces the full focal glare thereof, at the same time revealing the identity of the parties and their doings, the officer the while receiving additional protection from the shade in which he is naturally placed, combined with the voluntary power he has of varying the position of the lamp.

The area of many basements and unlighted entrys, are at night necessarily thrown into additional gloom from the contrast of the outer lights, affording the utmost facility for unlawful operations, and the effect of a gleam of light suddenly turned or directed to the spot may be as readily imagined as it is frequently beneficially experienced by the London Police, every man of whom feels as much protection, (not to mention comfort and facility,) from his lamp as from his truncheon. The lamps are dark or light at pleasure, and have convenience for carrying in the belt, always at hand on the instant. Many of the gas-lights in this City are so placed as to leave numerous courts or alleys wholly dark as Erebus, and the facility such places afford for the practice of, or the escape from, villainy may be readily imagined. Add to this the assistance in identifying parties either in action or flight, as well as the more perfect inspection of attempted locks, doors, or premises, discovery of stolen property cast away by thieves escaping, or of persons injured by accident, illness, &c.

Depend, Sir, the effect would soon be appreciated by all parties, while the item of expense would be but trifling. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1858. J. R. WAGNER.

The Currency Question—Paper Money the Only Safe and Convenient Medium.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I shall endeavor to write down for you the views upon Currency I have lately expressed to you in conversation.

1. As regards the medium to be used by any nation or State for the convenience of the every-day business of life, I think I can prove that paper currency, properly secured, is the only safe and convenient medium that can be used. I shall not say economical, as that would be short of the truth.

It is necessary to have a common measure of value to which all articles of commerce can be compared. Gold, for many reasons, which it is not necessary for me to state, let us acknowledge to be the best commodity to adopt as the standard of value. A nation placing gold in this all-important position ought naturally to use every precaution against influencing the supply and demand unduly. Unless provision is made to supply by paper the requisite working currency, the supply of gold will inevitably be unduly influenced. A very moderate increase of wages and general activity in business will absorb millions, and thus invidiously thwart all ordinary calculation in business. The process, when operating at the right point, is the natural check to correct overtrading, but if it is allowed too wide a field, the result is fatal to commercial prosperity. Let us look at its operation in England, where it certainly has too wide a field, and has led every few years to disastrous financial embarrassments.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, by his Act of 1844, authorized the Bank of England to issue £14,000 of notes without reserving specie to meet them, assuming that that amount could not under any contingency be withdrawn from circulation. Beyond £14,000 the Bank requires to reserve gold for every note issued. Experience since 1844, embracing the crises of 1847 and 1857, has established that the amount is well within limits, as the circulation has not on any occasion been within £19,000,000. The principle is sound to some extent, but by restricting the issue of notes to the minimum denomination of £5, the real working circulation of the country is not supplied by paper. The increase of wages and the business of the country have absorbed many millions of gold, exceeding the increased accessions from Australia and California, uselessly and mischievously. It has led to bankruptcy and demoralized trade by placing its results upon a foundation the workings of which cannot be foreseen or calculated. The gold absorbed in trade is of no use and cannot be recovered, unless an extension of paper issues of a smaller amount than £5 is resorted to. If £1 notes were allowed, it is estimated that between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 would be at once redeemed. It should never have been so sunk, and has cost the nation much more than the figures denote in the evils it has created. By continuing the restriction the history of commerce in England will continue to run through a few years of feverish speculation, terminating in a season of general prostration, to be followed by a term of distrust and absence of legitimate enterprise and energy in business. Individuals and corporations of very large capital will grow in wealth, but the man of moderate capital in trade will inevitably meet ruin sooner or later, and the seasons of trial will bear their whole weight upon the working-man, until a time comes when the burden will prove too heavy, and the physical power of the nation will become dangerous. Panic regarding paper money is not probable in England, but the want of circulation to carry out the business of the country must be felt periodically, and its danger at a time of bad harvests cannot be overestimated.

In this country distrust in the paper currency is likely to arise periodically, as the foundations upon which the issues are made are not sufficient to maintain its credit at all times. Even the Banking law of the State of New-York does not afford sufficient security for the notes, such as was designed by its adoption. In a season of embarrassment the stocks deposited as security for the notes could only be sold for gold to a limited extent, and the balance of the notes could only be redeemed in stocks. It is not my object, however, to present an argument against any particular system now in operation, further than the amount of error in all that may be deduced from the broad principles necessary to be adopted for security, which I shall endeavor to lay down.

First—Nations can only buy abroad with what they produce at home.

Second—Gold is the best measure of value when it is allowed to flow freely as an ordinary article of trade from its sources of supply to its points of absorption.

Third—There is extreme danger in nations requiring a large amount of their circulating medium to be gold, as the natural supply and demand is thereby affected, so as to make it, of all articles, the most fluctuating, instead of the most stable—the quality which principally should qualify it to be the measure of value.

Fourth—Issuing paper money and banking should not be united.

Fifth—Paper currency should be based upon National credit alone, directly, and not by the intervention of Stocks. The notes should be a legal tender for all payments, and while they are maintained as such they can never be distrusted in an industrious country. If a nation goes backward, what may be a safe amount of notes at one time, will be found to be an excess at another, but no law beyond the virtue and intelligence of the people can guard against that contingency. It is impossible for laws to protect the individual in the event of a national downfall.

Sixth—The rule of issue should be based upon the population or taxable value of property, and be in such amount as experience will show can maintain itself at par with Gold. Men want no more security than to know that they can pay their way with the notes, hence redemption in specie is an illusion.

These I hold to be the main principles to be observed and I shall now add a few general remarks.

First—As to the security of Stocks. In such a system notes redeemed aggravate the pressure in times of distrust. In the crisis in October between three and four million dollars of the currency of this State were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

Second—Under a sound system of national or State currency, such as I have indicated, Banking would be confined to receiving deposits and discounting and exchange business. The secure paper money of each State would greatly facilitate exchanges and prove a great economy in business.

Third—Excess of circulation over the legal amount would be in Gold, but it should be closely watched, as there is as much danger in too limited a circulation as in an over issue.

As to dealing in gold for foreign payments, the time has come when it would be a great economy and safeguard in business if the leading nations would adopt an international coin of say one ounce weight and upwards, guaranteed of the same quality whether coined in the United States, England, France or any other nation adopting it. The present system by which the coins of each nation must be returned to it or melted down abroad involves serious loss. Uniting with such an arrangement a plan of depositing gold upon certificates, great saving and additional security would be attained in the working of Foreign Exchanges. The late crisis was in no small degree aggravated by the distrust of private exchange, leading to remittances of gold from England to America, and at the same time from America to England.

In my recent visit to the Western States the position of matters I witnessed has confirmed all my previous impressions as to the true principles of currency. A more deplorable spectacle than these Western States present at this moment could not be imagined. There is everything man wants for prosperity but a sound credit system. Food is superabundant, the soil so fertile as to insure the highest reward for labor, plenty of work to be done and hands to do much of it, but all at a stand for want of the proper machinery to set it in operation. As an illustration of how erroneous the views of the principles of currency are, I will mention the process by which the State of Wisconsin has got a very meagre circulation. In the desire for a sound system the banking law of New-York was adopted. Wisconsin has no debt (only $100,000), consequently no stocks of her own; she therefore, through her banks, in effect lends the State of Missouri $2,500,000, as a foundation for her circulation. Can this reality be equaled in any imagined absurdity? I need not follow up the entire folly of her system; suffice it to say that a magnificent country is now prostrated by it, and the progress it is naturally capable of cannot be attained so long as the law is as it is.

I have written this hurriedly, but I dare say you will think I have embraced enough for one occasion, and I shall be happy to consider carefully any remarks you may make upon my views.

Yours very truly.

The Action of the Supreme Court Judges upon the Bank Suspension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your Albany correspondent, in his letter of the 17th inst., published in your paper of this date, uses the following language with reference to the action of the Judges at the time of the Bank suspension in October last:

> "I am sorry the Committee did not deem it within their power to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts in volunteering to give decisions and opinions in advance of the presentation of a case. But I am glad to know that the gentlemen of the Bench who assumed to make laws for an emergency are, nevertheless, likely to receive attention from the legitimate law-making power of the State."

This statement involves a very grave error of fact. It is doubtless one of inadvertence or misinformation on his part. But the interests to which it relates are so serious that the mistake should be forthwith corrected.

The results arrived at in that conference of the Judges, which took place on the morning of the 14th of October last, were published in the evening papers of that day. They had been previously stated in substance by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, at Special Term, with reference to application, made *ex parte*, for an injunction and receiver against the Bank of New-York. (See 5 ABBOTT, 343.) In the statement published with the opinion, it was stated expressly that the document had been called forth by the *applications already made*, and the intimations of others to be made, for the appointment of receivers to the Banks which have suspended specie payment. It was added in the *Post*:

> "Yesterday orders were given to show cause why receivers should not be appointed to the Marine and Citizens' Banks, but this morning, on the motion of Mr. STOUGTON, who had applied for the orders, they were dissolved."

It was well known before the meeting of the Judges that numerous applications for injunctions and receivers against the Banks of the City were about to be made, and the presumption was that they would be *ex parte*, and without notice, for the statute permitted them to be so made. But such applications *had been made* in numerous cases, before the Judges met. On the afternoon and evening previous *six* applications of that nature had been made to Mr. Justice DAVIES, with reference to as many different Banks, whose united capitals amounted to many millions of dollars. A similar application had been made several days before, as to the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge BIRDSEYE. Another, against the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, was made to the same Judge, at just about the same time, and both cases were before him for action at the time of the conference. Similar applications had also been made to Judges PEABODY and CLERKE.

So much for the statement that the opinions of the Judges were "*volunteered*," "in advance of the presentation of a case."

But the conclusions of the Judges, instead of being a "*decision*" or "opinion," were merely rules adopted for their own guidance with reference to their own action in a class of cases, quite new, likely to be very numerous, and certainly involving very important interests. The cases, too, were such as the statute had allowed to be brought before any Judge of the Court, at any time or place, and without notice. The Judges themselves said that the meeting was "held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves."

These rules, too, it is obvious from their whole language, were intended to govern the action of the Judges only till they could hear arguments from both parties. Each of the Judges after argument, if new light had been thrown upon the subject, was left entirely at liberty to adopt the new conclusions to which his mind had been led.

The Special Committee, whose report your correspondent deems so important, speak in strong terms of "the want of concerted and systematic action on the part of the Judges" and "the frequency of injunctions." Your correspondent censures the Judges for their endeavor to determine on a "uniform course among themselves," and to narrow the evils of *ex parte* injunctions. According to such logic, all of the banks of the City, fifty and more in number, which suspended, though all now in successful operation and most unquestionably solvent, should have been enjoined and given in charge of receivers. The vast patronage and power which such appointments would have conferred on the Court should have been grasped after, not repelled.

The wisdom of the action of the Judges is evinced by these facts. No other Court or Judge, in any portion of the State, has dissented from it, while several have expressed their assent to it. And not a single respectable lawyer has ever risked his reputation by an attempt even to argue that the Judges were in error. Certainly, if such an error had existed, there are enough who could have perceived it, and who would have felt quite willing to avail themselves of it.

The views of the Judges have since been adopted by the Courts as the true exposition of the law, in several adjudged and reported cases. (See Livingston's, The Bank of New-York, 5 Abbott, 338; Case of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, Id., 374.)

Such meetings on the part of Judges are not at all uncommon. The Judges of England have frequently assembled in the same manner, to compare their views and secure uniformity of action. The same thing has repeatedly happened in this State. One instance, familiar to lawyers, is reported in 5th Sandf., Superior Court Rep., 612 and 614, the case of Quick *vs.* Grant, which also related to injunctions. References to similar consultations are numerous in the books.

The Judges departed from established usage in only a single particular. Their error lies here, if anywhere. In a time of alarm and apprehension, they allowed the results of their deliberations to reach the public at once, through the Press of the day. They should have waited till they were embalmed in law sheep and law calf; till the crisis had gone by, and the nerves of the most sensitive in the community had been strengthened so as to bear the shock of their action.

JUS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The Herald on Patent Law.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* is devoting considerable space to the Patent law, and to the parties seeking extensions of old Patents, and, in order to affect excessive virtue for itself, is busily engaged in throwing dirt and dust upon others. This is an old dodge of that incorruptible sheet, and is not likely to answer the purpose.

"It should," the *Herald* says, "first be shown that the present system works badly," before new ones are introduced. This is an admitted fact. The present system fails to protect the largest number, and is wholly in favor of the few who are enabled to monopolize the improvements of the age, and the product of such improvements. Four-fifths of the applications for Patents are now granted, and granted, too, with little or no reference to the interests and rights of the community. In order to abate this evil, the bill introduced in Congress recently by Hon. Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, creates a Board of Examiners-in-Chief, which is to act as a Court to decide between the inventor and the public; and it secures the independence of this Board, by appointing its members for good behavior. By the second section of the bill it is provided that all questions, whether on applications for a patent, or for an extension, or in cases of interference, shall be decided by this Board.

Thus it protects the community from the errors of the Examiner, who, under the present law, decides upon all applications for patents. It is true that now the applicant for a patent has an appeal from the decision of the Examiner to the Commissioner, and from the Commissioner to either of the Judges of the District of Columbia, *but the community has no appeal*. The public is left to the long and expensive process of proving before a Court that the patent is a fraud. This difficulty is entirely remedied by the appointment of the proposed Board of Examiners in-Chief.

With respect to the operation of the proposed bill in cases of application for an extension, the editor of the *Herald* betrays a degree of ignorance inexcusable in a public journalist. He states that Mr. TAYLOR'S bill leaves this question wholly to the Commissioner, and therefore that parties seeking extensions will be enabled to secure without difficulty all they want, regardless of right or public interest. The present law, he states, is not subject to this objection. Now what are the facts? Before the passage of the act of 27th May, 1848, applications for extensions were examined and determined by a Board composed of the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Solicitor of the Treasury; but that provision was repealed by the act of 1848, and the question of extension was left *solely to the Commissioner*, from whose decision *there is no appeal*. This is the present law, and daily practice of the office, and the editor of the *Herald* ought to know it; yet the great objection which he urges against the new bill is, that it establishes a dangerous one-man power, which may be controlled by designing men or improper influences.

By Mr. TAYLOR'S bill, all applications for extension of patents are first referred to the examiner of the class to which it belongs—who is required to report the facts as to the novelty and usefulness of the invention to the Board of Examiners; and the Board is required, after the proper notice of sixty days, to decide upon the application. All persons interested against the extension may appear and oppose it; and to enable the Board the more perfectly to protect the rights of the public, evidence may be taken before Justices of the Peace in the various States, as provided in section 19 of the bill, to be used in presenting the case *to* the Board. If the application is refused by the Board, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner; but the action of the independent Board constitutes an additional protection, and is in many ways a check upon the action of the Commissioner, who would not dare to extend patents without reason for so doing after the refusal of the Board of Examiners.

From this statement it will be seen that the objection urged against Mr. TAYLOR'S bill, may with propriety be urged against the existing law, while the new bill is not exposed to it. If it were not well known that the *Herald* is above bribery,—pure and unpurchasable—we might inquire into the cause of this mistake; but we will not insult its character by such an imputation. Its editor is either ignorant of the provisions of the existing law about which he writes, and of the important changes proposed by Mr. TAYLOR, or he willfully misrepresents the facts. We are informed that every amendment proposed by Mr. TAYLOR has been adopted by the Committee, and will be reported to the House; the only open question is, as to the propriety of collating the old acts into one bill, which is considered necessary by its author, in order to prevent mistakes and litigation. The bill may not be a perfect one; but if so, the objectors have only to present the necessary modifications with evidence of their propriety, and we doubt not they will be promptly accepted by the Patent Committee and by the House.

P.

The Turkish Admiral—Navy Rations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper the fact that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the naval officers on the New-York station to show the ships, shops, and everything else of interest at the Navy Yard, to the Turkish Admiral, who comes to the United States on a mere errand of business. As a matter of taste I have nothing to say touching the propriety of this order; but there is a great defect in this arrangement that deserves public notice, viz.: the omission to send a draft for a few hundred dollars to pay the expense of receiving the Admiral and his suite. The officers of the United States Navy are noted, the world over, for their very generous hospitality, and sometimes it is necessary for them to make entertainments for the honor of the flag, the expense of which they are not able to bear. I say, then, it is not the fair thing for a Secretary of the Navy to send an Admiral with a long tail of followers, to make a demand on that overtaxed hospitality, when otherwise naval courtesy would not have required it. Had the Admiral come to New-York in his own ship, the state of the case would have been very different.

And, while speaking on this subject, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that officers doing duty on board receiving ships are not allowed a ration—not a farthing to supply them with food. An order from the Navy Department requires every officer to live on board, though his family may reside in the city off which the ship lies; and in the case of an officer at Charlestown, the order was construed so strictly that he was not permitted to sleep in his own house, though he was a Purser and could not have been needed in the night. This is supposed to be a free country, and yet what petty tyranny these officers are obliged to submit to! One would suppose it was enough to deprive an officer's family of his presence and protection when he is on a foreign station; but not only is this not enough, but he must be taken away from his family in this country, though they live in sight of his ship, and then he must, in these hard times, have added to the expenses of his family a mess bill of from two to three hundred dollars. The small pittance of a ration, twenty-five cents per diem, is withheld from him, though it is allowed all other persons attached to the ship. The law of March 3, 1851, supposes officers on receiving vessels are entitled to a ration, but the Fourth Auditor overrules that law, and officers have to submit to the injustice.

BOWLINE.

The Solar Parallax—Results of the Expedition to Chili—Report of Lieut. Gilliss.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the results of the observations specially made by the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to determine the solar parallax—the sun's distance from the earth.

It will be remembered by the Department that Dr. GERLING—an eminent geometer of Germany—suggested the practicability of determining this fundamental astronomical datum from observations of Venus near the inferior conjunction, instead of awaiting the rare phenomenon of transits of the planet across the sun's disc; that an expedition to the Southern Hemisphere was proposed to the Department by myself for the purpose of making these observations, which, in connection with similar observations to be made at the Naval Observatory, would test the method; and that the earnest commendation of the measure by physicists, both in Europe and this country, induced Congress to authorize the Expedition by special grants in the appropriation bills approved in 1848 and 1849.

We were absent from the United States nearly three and a half years, and the observations constituting the more immediate object of the expedition extended through parts of each of the years from November, 1849, to September, 1852, inclusive. So many classes of observations were embraced in the plan of operations adopted by the Department, that our small party was almost constantly occupied in observatory duty proper, and it was not possible to prepare any of the data for the final computations until after the return of the expedition to the United States. Then our first efforts were to put in proper form for the computer all the observations of the planets Venus and Mars, and the stars with which they had been compared. Whilst our men of science had been unanimous in advocating the organization of an expedition, because of the additional mass of important information certain to be collected by it, there were some who entertained an opinion that the method of determining the parallax proposed by Dr. GERLING would not afford a result as reliable as had been derived from the transits of Venus in 1761 and 1769. For obvious reasons, therefore, it was proper that the discussion of the results from our observations should be intrusted to an astronomer thoroughly competent to appreciate the problem, yet wholly uncommitted as to the comparative merits of the two methods.

Under the sanction of the Department, Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., was selected for the purpose; and the elaborate refinement with which he has executed this difficult and delicate task, is ample evidence that the confidence of the Department was not misplaced. His report does him great honor. It will fill from 130 to 140 pages of volume 3 of the results of the expedition, the larger portion of it, and all the remainder of the volume, being already printed.

The result obtained by him for the Sun's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax is 8″.4950, or 0″.0762 less than the value commonly adopted, and he concludes that we may assume with advantage 8″.5000, corresponding to a distance from that luminary of 96,160,000 statute miles. As the information is of high interest to astronomers, I have the honor to suggest that it be made known in advance of the publication of the volume. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient serv't, J. M. GILLISS.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Remarkable Kidnapping Case.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Some five years ago, a mulatto man, named GEORGE W. FARRIS escaped from his master, a wealthy planter by the name of REIGLAN, near Tuscumbia, Alabama, who was also the reputed father of FARRIS. He was a fine mechanic, came to Pittsburg, married and settled. Soon after he came here, he was followed by a man named GEORGE SHAW, who used every possible means in his power to entice him into the South, but without success, until a year since, when by showing forged letters to FARRIS, he induced him to go to St. Louis, and from there to a small town in that vicinity called Brunswick, for the ostensible purpose of procuring work as a bricklayer. Here he was arrested by the United States authorities, and carried back to Alabama. His wife remained here during his absence, and is engaged at Miss KIMBERLY'S Theatre in some minor capacity, with her child, a bright little urchin, now three or four years of age. About a week since, Mrs. FARRIS received intimations that SHAW had returned from Missouri, and being aware of the part he had taken in the abduction of her husband, became alarmed lest he should endeavor to obtain possession of her child. On the 11th of February, she received a note from JAMES A. TORRENCE, a constable in Alleghany City, and fearing this was part of a plot for obtaining the child, she made information against SHAW and TORRENCE for conspiracy. Another information was also entered against them for an attempt to abduct and kidnap the child. Officers MOON and PATTERSON were dispatched after these men, and TORRENCE and SHAW were arrested. A man named CASSEL, a property-man at the theatre, was also arrested on suspicion of being a party to the affair. After a hearing before the Mayor, TORRENCE was discharged on his own recognizance to appear as a witness on Tuesday morning; CASSEL was held to bail for his appearance, charged as an accessory in the felony, and SHAW, being unable to obtain bail, was locked up in the watch-house until the examination.

SHAW boasts that he has been in pursuit of FARRIS for five years, for which he says he has received one dollar and a quarter per day during all that time, and five hundred dollars in cash. When arrested he handed to his wife a pocket-book, which he afterwards stated was filled with Georgia and Alabama money, supposed to be the proceeds of this transaction. It is stated that at one time he offered to a woman in this city one hundred dollars if she would decoy FARRIS to her house, where he could administer chloroform to him and carry him off. He also offered to Mr. JOHN DIGNAM and another man, bricklayers, fifty dollars, if they would decoy him off into Virginia, under pretence of working there. This same SHAW was arrested in July, 1855, for breaking into the house of Mrs. GARDINER, in the Ninth Ward. When arrested, a bottle of chloroform and some burglars' tools were found in his possession, but by some mismanagement he was acquitted. So it seems that he has been familiar with the use of chloroform.

In addition to the information already made, Mrs. FARRIS will this morning make a third affidavit against him, for attempting to abduct and kidnap her husband. The punishment for this crime, by the act of 1826, is an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of from seven to twenty-one years, and a fine of from five hundred to two thousand dollars, one-half to go to the prosecutor.

Horsewhipping Scene in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers of the 12th contain an account of the horsewhipping of a Mr. MYERS, on the steps of a hotel, by Mrs. E. H. BARRY, M. D., who is described as a lady under 30, of fair complexion, blue eyes and a handsome figure. Mrs. Dr. BARRY detailed the subjoined facts, the tragic portion of which is corroborated by witnesses. Mrs. BARRY, who is a female physician, and has an office in her residence, No. 44 Mound-street, corner of Sixth, dined at the Southgate House with a friend. Returning towards her office after dinner, she was accosted by a stranger, whom she had observed following her some distance, and who solicited the favor of a few moments' private conversation. She gave him a decided rebuff, but nothing abashed, he persisted. Thereupon she threatened to demand the protection of persons passing, when he desisted. About an hour after she reached her residence, she was summoned to the front door by an amiable-looking gentleman, a stranger to her, who announced himself a physician, calling upon professional business. Being ushered into the office, he informed Madam that he designed to organize a water-cure establishment, and that as she had been recommended as a competent matron, he solicited her services in that department. His demeanor had been perfectly respectful, and Mrs. BARRY'S practice being somewhat in that line, she readily gave him audience, but politely declined his proffer. He now assumed persuasive arguments, and gradually became extremely amiable, and finally so affectionate as to attempt to put his *coat sleeve* around her neck, soliciting the sweet privilege of a kiss. She sprung up indignantly, though much alarmed, and peremptorily commanded him to leave the house. He persisted, apologetically remarking, however, that "he thought Doctors were in the habit of kissing their patients, and he conceived no harm in soliciting a favor so blissful from so charming a physician." Being utterly alone in the house, and unarmed, Mrs. BARRY says she became extremely frightened, but nevertheless ordered him in such a manner to evacuate, that no alternative was left him but to retire, and somewhat expeditiously.

Her husband, Mr. L. L. BARRY, commercial editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, being absent at his post a great portion of his time, she saw the necessity of providing for her own protection, and was advised to resort to rawhides and revolvers. She procured a heavy horsewhip, which she concealed by stuffing the lash in her dress pocket, the handle in her sleeve, and put a six shooter in the place where ladies sometimes carry their watches.

Thus accoutred, she went forth daily on her professional rounds, keeping a sharp look-out for her insulter, and a few days since had the satisfaction of seeing him standing in the portal of the Southgate House. He saw her approaching, and bowing, smiled upon her very bewitchingly. In an instant she sprang up the steps before him, and not very mildly ejaculated, "You are the man that called at my office the other day?" "Yes, Madam," quoth he, meekly. "*Yes, Sir*," she fiercely rejoined, "and you insulted me, and I intend to thrash you for it." Then she went into him. She slashed him right and slashed him left; cut him on the head, cut him on the face, and cut him up in divers places. He, meantime, no doubt, imagining himself overcome by a heavy hail-storm, accompanied by some thunder and very vivid lightning, stood on the defensive, and strove to ward the blows, when with the speed of light she threw aside her mantilla and exposed a formidable looking revolver, intimating that resistance from him would be succeeded by a broadside. He then very naturally retreated. The witnesses of the affair derived most exquisite entertainment from it, and coincide in pronouncing Mrs. BARRY as terrible in avenging her wrongs as she is bewitching in person. She states that she has the name of the individual who accosted her in the streets, and would have flogged him before now if he had not left the city, and is determined to castigate him the first time she meets him. She moreover intends to carry with her the redoubtable horsewhip which she christened on the water-cure individual.

Mrs. BARRY is very decidedly prepossessing in person and manners, and converses fluently and with elegance. She supposes that the gentleman of "elegant leisure" who so grossly insulted her, presumed upon her unprotected condition, and upon the fact that she has sufficient independence of character to practice a profession hitherto mainly monopolized by the other sex.

Spiritualism and "Passional Attraction" in Cincinnati—A Runaway Wife.

From the Cincinnati Times.

SAMUEL PAUL is 58 years of age. SAMUEL PAUL is the keeper of a second-hand furniture store on Western Row, a few doors above Elizabeth-street. He was, until about six months ago, a disconsolate widower—then he became a happy bridegroom, and now he is again wifeless. Some eight months ago SAMUEL PAUL became acquainted with a dashing widow, lately arrived from Chicago. The happy couple lived contentedly. But about eight weeks since Mr. PAUL was surprised to find his wife upon the occasion of her returning from a visit to a neighbor's, in company with a tall, specimen of the male species, whom she introduced as a particular friend she had become acquainted with in Chicago, by name TRUMAN BEEMAN. Mr. BEEMAN was a firm disciple of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS and other lesser lights. Mr. BEEMAN being a stranger in the city, Mrs. PAUL urged upon her husband the propriety of taking him to board in the family. Mr. P. made no objections, and Mr. BEEMAN was duly installed.

Soon commenced a series of spiritual meetings at Mr. PAUL'S house—that gentleman was not a believer, and, as he graphically expressed it, looked upon the whole matter as nothing but "tom-foolery," but then it pleased his wife, and so he winked at it. Every Saturday night a "circle" would convene, and doubtless astonishing manifestations were the result. Mr. BEEMAN assured Mr. PAUL that he had discovered that Mrs. PAUL was a very impressible medium. Matters went on very smoothly, and Mr. PAUL soon found his circle of acquaintance extending far and near. Sometimes between 35 and 40 would assemble at his house, of an evening, and discuss spiritualism, etc.

Last Friday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. PAUL was sought for, but could not be found. Hours passed, but still she came not; but one circumstance was discovered that induced her husband to conclude that she had not departed penniless. Out of the drawer had been taken money to the amount of $150. The spiritual BEEMAN departed, since which time naught has been heard of his whereabouts, although diligent inquiry has been made. This fact has driven Mr. PAUL to the conclusion that Mr. BEEMAN has obeyed the doctrine of "elective affinities," and "passional attractions," and is now in company with his too impressible *cara sposa* Mrs. P. Mr. PAUL had the satisfaction, a day or two since, of receiving the following amiable letter from his absconding wife, dated Sidney, Ohio.

"Mr. PAUL: I write a few lines to let you know I am well, and in good spirits. I am perfectly sane. I know what I am doing. I never shall return to you again to live with you, for it is impossible for me to comply with your wishes in some respects—therefore I didn't wish to make you unhappy. You have said to me several times that I must do such things that I could not consent to do, and I saw it was impossible for me to think of being happy with you after you talked to me as you did the day before mother left; and at that time I made up my mind that I would leave as soon as possible, and let you manage to suit yourself. I did not say a word to any one. They were all as ignorant of my proceedings as yourself. I took what money I could find, and what few things I could without any one noticing I had anything as I went out. I am now on my way to my uncle's; I have three; they are all wealthy, and will give me a home as long as I live. They know nothing of my marrying, neither will they by me. You are at liberty to marry any one, if you wish, for I shall never make you any trouble. Property is nothing to me without happiness, and when you get home to the spirit-land you will then see that I have never acted only from a pure motive. I wish you well, and want you to be happy. I want HENRY to have what I have left that belongs to me. My trunk-key I have with me; I forgot to leave it. I will write to him in a few days. My love to Mr. LANGTREE—I was very much attached to him—he has always been kind to me. My love to all. I have no time to write more. I will write again.

MARY E. PAUL.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

AUSBURN BIRDSALL as Naval Officer for the District of New-York, in the place of JOHN R. BRODHEAD, whose commission expired.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from St. Domingo City on the 18th ult., says: There is no blockade on any of the ports of the Island. This city is besieged, and there is occasionally firing of shot and shells from both sides. Provisions very dear—great distress among the poor. No likelihood of a settlement between the hostile parties, as one is afraid and the other dare not to attack. In port, H. B. M. war steamer *Basilisk*, Commander PHAYRE, and a French brig of war rolling her gunwales under all the time. Owing to the state of affairs we have no news of what is passing in the world.

The comet which was discovered at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory Jan. 4, was not seen in Europe until the 11th, when it was found at Berlin. This comet is of much more than common interest, as it is probably periodical.

Jacob Coates, a citizen of Stanhope, N. J., aged 60, hung himself on Monday. He kindled a fire and went to the barn, where his body was found suspended by a trace-chain attached to a beam.

HOMES OF THE POOR.

Jackson's Hollow and the People who Live in it.

That famous locality known as Jackson's Hollow, situated in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, is a strip of low land extending from Flushing-avenue southward to DeKalb-avenue, and bounded by Classon-avenue on the east, and Ryerson-street on the west. This, however, is not the extent of the peculiar settlement which has sprung up there, for the "city of shanties" extends over the whole length of what was the old Jackson farm, across Fulton-avenue. Those who profess to be informed as to the origin of the settlement, say that ten years ago, when that now populous part of Brooklyn was far out in the farming country, a colored man built a shanty in the hollow; but, on account of the numerous visitors to his place, and the frequent quarrels between himself and wife, he was ordered away. At this time there was an extensive colony of Irish people who had settled on the vacant lots around Fort Green, which, from their style of architecture, and the number of pigs and dogs there, was known as "Young Dublin." By an ordinance, the Common Council of Brooklyn prohibited the rearing of pigs, as endangering the health of the City. Young Dublin, however, stood out for its rights, and for a time defied the City. At length a general and concerted attack was made upon pigdom by the Police; the pens were all demolished and the pigs ran about the streets. Their main stay thus removed a general hegira of the inhabitants soon occurred; their shanties were pulled down and, gathering up their household gods, they moved far out of town, where it was supposed the advancing tide of civilization would never overtake them.

They had settled in Jackson's Hollow, and in a short time all the peculiarities of "Young Dublin" were reëstablished in the new location. The owner of the farm, to prevent these squatters from acquiring any title to the lands, required each owner of a shanty to pay an annual ground rent of from $10 to $15, according to the size and location of the lot. By this arrangement the owner of the land raised a considerable revenue with which to pay taxes and assessments. But it has always been a difficult task to collect these rents, and the present hard times has made it more so than ever.

Though this remarkable little colony is now hemmed in on all sides by a desirable class of houses, its peculiar situation, the valley being low and wet, and the poverty-stricken condition of the inhabitants residing there, render it almost an "unknown land." Not one in a thousand of the citizens who live within gun shot of it have ever traversed the length of the Hollow. It has a reputation for dogs. But out of this Constantinople multitudes of poor women issue daily, heading for City Hall, in pursuit of coal, and, on election days, whole regiments of Democratic voters find their way thence to the polls.

With few exceptions, these shanties are of one story, and a very low one at that. Some have an "entry," or porch, around the door, which serves as a protection from the storm, as the original "front-door" alley enters directly into the main room. Extending back, or attached to one side, is generally a low shed, in which is kept a horse or cow, and the sunny corners are usually fitted with small "cubby holes," which are occupied by the dogs, the goats, or the poultry. There is scarcely a shanty that has not a few hens about the door; occasionally a goat, instead of a cow, is made to supply milk for the family. Of dogs there is a decided falling off in number and size since the hard times and the rise in the price of beef shanks. Pigs are not often visible. In every case where they keep a cow a hogshead is sunk in the ground at the corner of the shanty, which is filled every morning with warm swill from the distilleries. These cows are the sole means of support for some, the milk being peddled among the neighbors, or sold to milkmen.

Nine out of ten of the shanties have only one room, which does not average over twelve feet square, and this serves all the purposes of the family. A bed, a few chairs or benches, a table, a stove and a cradle, constitute the staple articles of furniture; the cradle is seldom empty. In some cases a soap box, with a pair of pine rockers on the bottom, serves for a cradle, in which the baby sleeps as sweetly as it would in mahogany. Around the walls are hung, in every house, pictures of the Virgin, of Christ, of the Apostles, or of Archbishop Hughes. Not a picture of an immoral subject is ever seen, and, making the necessary allowance for the poverty of the occupants, the interior of many of these humble shanties are patterns of neatness. There are from two to six children in every house — we speak from actual inspection. Upon Grand-avenue, north of Myrtle-avenue, there are 44 shanties, having 230 inmates; on Steuben-street, 37, with 268 inmates; between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues 94, with 239 inmates; between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues 20 shanties, having 90 inmates; and south of Lafayette-avenue an estimated number of 125 shanties, which, at the average of the others, contain an aggregate population of 500—making a total of 340 shanties and 1,427 inhabitants in the Hollow.

How this large number contrive to subsist at all is a wonder,—for of the whole number of men whom our Reporter talked with, there were only about half a dozen who had permanent employment, and very many—whose miserable condition, as well as that of their families, attested the truth of their statements—declared that they had not had more than one or two days' work for weeks and months. In some places there was no fire, and the children were kept in bed to protect them from the cold.

A man of sober appearance, who said he was a blacksmith by trade, had a wife and three children, but no fire or provisions in his house. He traveled every day from Greenpoint to Gowanus after work, but could find none, and his children were in a state of starvation.

An old man, of whom all his neighbors spoke in terms of kindness and respect, lives in a hovel that it would be cruel to place a decent brute in. His sole companion is a little daughter of seven or eight years, whom he has raised from infancy, the mother being dead. The old man was frying some meal cakes upon the stove, and the little girl was eating them as if very hungry. The neighbors say he and his little charge subsist on what they can beg; all beyond their immediate necessities he sends across the water to his three children that remain in Ireland. He is often seen snatching bits of bread or other food from the swill-pails of the neighbors.

An Englishwoman, who has seen better days, but who is now far advanced in years, and suffering from disease, endeavors to procure a subsistence for herself and a widowed daughter who has two children, by selling small articles from a little store in the Hollow. After hard struggling, she finds her stock exhausted with no means to replenish it, and the whole family is reduced to want.

One man who, when in health, earned a good support for his family, has been sick for several months and unable to work a day. The house is neat and tidy, and the wife works hard to sustain the little family. They appeared to be deserving of assistance.

Coal to keep the little children warm is what they most need. Many who are most clamorous at the City Hall for assistance, and who obtain it, they say are not the ones who need it most. A personal inspection by some one specially appointed for that purpose is the only way to ascertain who are the really needy persons. As it is, much that is given away goes into the hands of those who could get along well enough without it, while those who are too weak or irresolute to reach the City Hall, or elbow their way in a crowd, remain at home and get nothing. Some few appear to be comfortably provided for; they own their shanties, have an occasional job of work, are well, and say they would scorn to beg, though a bushel of coal would sometimes come handy, particularly during these cold days. One poor old man was brought home on Monday in a cart; he had been buried to his chin by the caving in of the embankment where he was at work. His wife met him at the door of the miserable shanty, and when she saw her husband stretched in the bottom of the cart she burst into tears, while the three little children hung round their mother in mute sorrow, for they all thought he was dead, but he was only badly bruised. They had no bread or other article of food in the house. On relating this disaster to a near neighbor in the Hollow of the injured man, and asking if it was not customary to assist each other in times of misfortune, he said, "We don't know anything much about the neebors, an' don't visit much, an' every one must take care of himself."

From their own confession there are some who have a few dollars in the Savings Bank, but for every one of this class, there are fifty who are barely able to keep soul and body together. Some of the children look famished and pitiable in the extreme, and not a few men and women declared that if they could get one meal a day, they would be satisfied. While there are, no doubt, many improvident persons in this little community, there are also many industrious, temperate and tidy, who have seen better days, and whose misfortunes are not the result of their own misconduct. A personal inspection by one anxious to relieve suffering would develop many cases which appeal strongly for assistance.

THE COLD SNAP AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The frosty weather of the past few days has been severely felt by the poor. Little children who ran about without shoes during the mild weather are now compelled to seek the best shelter they can obtain, and cover themselves with rags and old garments to keep from freezing, for very few of them have fires to sit by. Visiting the Five Points a day or two since, in a dozen different houses occupied by women and little children, we found no sign of fuel whatever, and in others only miserable apologies for fires kindled of a few handsfull of burnt coals gathered from the ash-heaps. In each of several rooms occupied by five or six women and children, a small fire was made in an old furnace which stood in the middle of the room, and filled the apartment with gas. There were fire-places, but they said if the furnace were placed in it, the heat would all escape up the chimney. In another place an old coal scuttle was made to answer the place of a furnace; this also stood in the middle of the room. In a room darkened by smoke and filth, to which attention was attracted by the cries of a young child, a man and woman, apparently not over 30 years of age, lay in one corner upon the floor-covered by a pile of rags. The mother was trying to quiet the cries of the child; there was no fire in the room, and apparently there had not been any recently; nor was there a single article of furniture, or of clothing. In another garret-room, not over ten feet square, five women in miserable apparel sat around a fire-place upon a wooden back-less bench. A few pine slivers were burning upon the hearth; there was no article of bedding, or furniture, except the bench, to be seen. One of the number, a woman not over twenty, who concealed her head and face in a dirty shawl, complained that she was ill. All were merely lodgers; they said the woman who rented the place had gone out for work.

None of these miserable beings appeared to be in liquor. At the Five Points House of Industry from three to four hundred persons, including adults, are fed daily, and there are multitudes of applications for admission to the Institution which cannot be received. There are 300 children in the school, of which the larger number are boys. Many of them are barefooted, and poorly clad in other respects. There are 150 regular inmates, and the applicants are now of a more respectable class than heretofore. About thirty young men are employed at the farm establishment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 180, 212, 219, 199, 237, 238, 239, 239½, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same as Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 418, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 135, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 49, 80, 85, 170, 104, 105, 90, 102, 114, 115, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Hall.

A Grand Jury were impannelled in this Court this morning, of which John Besson was appointed foreman.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

James D. Torrey vs. *Louisa M. Torrey.*—Referred back for further testimony.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Binsse et al. vs. *Alcock.*—Case settled.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH CONTROVERSY.

S. F. B. Morse vs. *F. O. J. Smith.*—This case, which has been in public for several years, was again brought up yesterday for a new argument on certain points designated by Judge HOFFMAN. Geo. F. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, and Mr. Tracy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chester for the defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John P. Treadwell et al. vs. *John H. Teats.*—Motion to vacate order, and return the money to Trust Company, denied, with costs.

James Lynch vs. *John F. Cunningham.*—Plaintiff's proceedings in the case may be stayed until another default, on payment by the defendant of the costs and disbursements of the plaintiff, and the costs of all the defendants, who have appeared in the cause, and $10 costs of this motion to plaintiff's attorney, and an allowance of $50.

Roberts vs. *Hill.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Charles Scribner vs. *Joseph Cornell et al.*—Motion denied, and cause referred to Lucien Birdseye.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS.

John E. Hunt vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The plaintiff in this case is the proprietor of a drinking saloon near the South Ferry, and complained that on the 18th of October, 1855, at ten o'clock in the evening, when he was crossing from the battery towards his house, one of the stages of the defendants was driven rapidly down Whitehall-street, and that the pole of the stage knocked him down, broke two of his ribs, and otherwise injured him, and therefore he claimed $5,000 damages. The defendants alleged that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's own carelessness. The evidence showed that the plaintiff, in crossing from the battery, came out from behind several standing stages and ran directly in front of the defendants' stage. It appearing that the driver could not have seen him in time to avoid the accident, and the Judge charging that it was the duty of every man, before crossing a crowded street, to look up and down the street in order to see that he is in no danger from approaching carriages, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Cutler & Townsend for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews and Geo. R. Thompson for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 23.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Of the 31 cases on the calendar—the shortest of the season—20 were prison cases and 11 bail cases. Only a small portion of those were brought to trial, most of them being adjourned or dismissed for various causes, the principal of which was the failure of witnesses to appear and testify. The Court sat only a little more than an hour.

Emma J. Adkins and Anna Moore were charged with assaulting and beating Fanny Ames, of No. 378 Broome street, (Feb. 20.) The complainant said she caught the prisoners going into her husband's room, and she followed them and asked what they wanted, when they turned round upon her and gave her a beating. *Judge Osborn*—Annie Moore's been here several times before. (To the prisoners)—We find you both guilty and send you up for three months each.

Joseph Hagan was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Joseph Knight. The latter did not answer when his name was called, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Donovan, John Sheehan, Edward Kinney and Patrick O'Brien were brought to the bar. Officer John H. Smith accused them of stealing various small articles at a fire. Other officers were witnesses in the case. None of them appeared. *Judge Osborn*—The officers ought to be here. *Counsel*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—However, it don't amount to anything even if they were here,—stealing little things around a fire. Discharge them.

Several cases were here dismissed in the absence of the prosecuting witnesses. "We might as well discharge every one by proclamation this morning," said Judge OSBORN.

Mary McBride had stolen a gold pencil case from William Brown. Officer Story, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested her. It was proved that she did it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you think, Judge? Is there enough to convict her? *Judge Steers*—She's guilty. No doubt about that. *Judge Osborn*—She's only been here five times before. *Judge Steers*—That's all. *Judge Osborn*—Shall we give her two months? *Judge Steers*—Yes, two months.—She was sent to the Penitentiary for that period.

Paul Rider, a very small boy, was brought to the bar on a charge preferred against him by J. Abrahams, of No. 31 Bleecker-street, a very large man. The complainant said he was riding in a sleigh and the boy asked him to let him ride with him. He refused, and the boy threw a snow-ball at him, "which *might* have hit me in the eye," said the witness. "I don't let every little vagabond ride with me." *Judge Osborn*—Well, now, that boy's no vagabond. A trifling matter like this—*Prisoner's Counsel*—Well, let's call some witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—No. I've heard enough of this case; I'm in favor of finding him guilty and suspending sentence. *Judge Steers*—So am I. We find him guilty, that's all. *Judge Osborn*—And suspend sentence.

Philip Wightman, a private watchman, seeing some cutlery and other articles lying around uncared for, at the time of the fire at Messrs. Windle's store, Maiden-lane, (Feb. 17,) appropriated the property and was about to make off with it when he was apprehended by officer Flowell, of the Third Precinct Police. A complaint of petit larceny was preferred against him by George Breese, of No. 81 Crosby-street, and he was brought to the bar for trial. For the defence it was urged that the prisoner was intoxicated when he took the property. *Judge Osborn*—You keep sober, Wightman, and you won't get into such difficulties as this. The probability is, you wouldn't have done this if you'd been sober. We find you guilty and suspend sentence.

Benjamin Brossner was seen by officer John Cordy, of the Seventh Precinct Police, early in the morning, (Feb. 19,) coming out of a stable adjoining the premises of Henry W. Eells, No. 445 Water-street, with a bag on his back. The officer stopped him, questioned him, received unsatisfactory replies, and examined the bag. It was found to contain wood on top, but 25 pounds of coffee, worth $4, was found secreted underneath. The prisoner was arrested; the coffee, it was found, belonged to Mr. Eells. The prisoner said Mr. Eells permitted him to take his coffee whenever he pleased. The prisoner was arraigned for trial, but the complainant did not appear. The officer gave his testimony. *Judge Osborn*—He doesn't see fit to come here and prosecute, and there's no proof that he didn't permit the prisoner to take the coffee as he says. *Judge Steers*—He acknowledged he stole it. *Counsel*—Are you sure of that? *Judge Steers*—Yes, Sir.—The prisoner was discharged.

Frank Riley was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for stealing half a puncheon of loose codfish, worth $2, from Smith Weeks, No. 44 Front-street, (Feb. 19.) Officer Patrick Flavin, of the First Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner.

Gotlieb Clemens and Henry Ackerman, both residing at No. 62 Greenwich-street, had a fight (Feb. 10,) and each entered a complaint of assault and battery against the other. Clemens was placed at the bar, and Ackerman took the stand and testified that his opponent was the aggressor. "He strucks me twice of my head," said the witness, "and he strucks my wife, too, for de stomach, and knocks her down." On the other side it was claimed that Clemens was the aggrieved party. He was examined. He had been very much injured in the combat. *Judge Osborn*—You want to ask him any questions, Ackerman? *Witness*—I have mine wife here; she is witness. *Judge Osborn*—Your wife can't be examined on your behalf; you're on trial yourself.—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I understand this case. We find Ackerman guilty, and fine him $25. *Prisoner*—I got three witnesses. Sir, that he strucks me, and breaks open my door. *Judge Steers*—You get off very easy so.—The prisoner's wife with an infant in her arms, came within the bar to intercede in his behalf. *Judge Steers*—Who is this woman? Are you going to pay his fine? If she's going to pay the fine, I'll take it.—She could not pay the money, and was conducted outside the bar. Ackerman was taken into prison.

John Doyle had committed an assault and battery upon Jacob Limbecker, of No. 182 Second-street, (Feb. 15.) One witness only was examined on behalf of the prisoner. *Witness*—Doyle hit him and he hit Doyle, and they both hit each other. *Judge Steers*—Was either of them intoxicated? *Witness*—Well, I think Doyle was rather the worse for liquor. *Judge Osborn*—Have you got any more witnesses? *Prisoner*—Well, I believe there is more, but they ain't here.—The affray occurred in a porter-house. Doyle was fined $10. He could not pay it, and was committed in default.

John Frailor and William Conklin were found guilty of stealing (Feb. 18) a brown cloth frock coat, second-hand, worth $2 50, the property of Tobias Brown, No. 69 Christie-street. Officer Almon Brown, of the Sixth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. He was remanded till Thursday.

John Bailey was accused of assaulting and beating officer Joseph Williams, Feb. 20. The prisoner said Judge BRENNAN had put the case off till March. *Officer*—I saw the whole of it; when he assaulted the other man in the commencement. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Judge BRENNAN has put it over till March and we can't alter it. *Prisoner*—I've got some of my witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, decide whether you'll be tried now or not. *Prisoner*—I'd rather have it put over till March. The case was accordingly adjourned.

It was 10½ o'clock when this case was concluded. *Clerk*—The last case. *Judge Osborn*—(to officer)—Adjourn the Court, Latter.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 60 bbls. Ashes; 3,315 bbls. Flour; 2,826 bags Wheat; 2,193 bags Oats; 4,124 bushels Malt; 4,893 pkgs. Provisions, and 258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are less sought after, and are less firm, at $6 26 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—An auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio, ex. *Wilhelmina*, is announced for to-morrow, Wednesday, in anticipation of which buyers are not disposed to move freely. 250 bags Rio changed hands at 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. The lot of Porto Rico reported sold yesterday comprised 200 bags, at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. An invoice of Cape, to arrive, was contracted for on private terms. The receipts of Rio Coffee here during the week ending to-day amounted to 7,600 bags, and the sales to 8,409 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day, 57,695 bags, including 43,120 bags Rio, 12,875 bags Bahia, 1,500 bags Porto Rico, and 200 bags Maracaibo. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c.; Rio at 9¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9½c.

COTTON—About 2,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, including Middling at 11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand is tame, prices are rather feebly sustained for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not quite so brisk to-day for State and Western Flour. The advanced claims of sellers restrict operations. The receipts are light, but the available supply, though recently much reduced, is still pretty ample. The home trade evince some disposition to curtail their orders. The export demand continues quite moderate; sales 8,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 30@ 4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Exra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50

Canadian Flour is in demand, at former prices. Sales 480 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is less sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, Plums, 41 cases at 10½c.@11½c., and 260 eighth barrels at 8¼c.@9½c., Prunes, 25 cases at 15c.@15½c.; Walnuts, 20 bales at 1¾c.@3c., cash and 4 months' credit.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales by auction: Port Wine, 550 quarter-casks at 74c.@$1 95; 42 octaves at 75c.@$1 80; 10 quarter-casks pure juice at $4 55; 24 half-pipes do. do. at $5 10@$5 20; St. Croix Rum, 17 puncheons at 50c.@74c.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Small lots of Southern have been sold, including some prime Red at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 10,500 bushels new crop at 66c. for Yellow Jersey, 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 68c.@69c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The receipts of Hay have been less extensive during the past week, and prices have slightly improved, but the demand has been quite moderate. The weather has been very unfavorable for the forwarding of supplies to market, and to the influence of this circumstance more than to any disposition on the part of farmers to reserve their hay, are attributable the lessened arrivals. City holders anticipate light receipts for some time to come, and they consequently claim higher prices for what they have to sell. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 55c.@80c., the latter an extreme rate; loose Hay, inferior to choice, 62½c.@87½c.; and salt Hay, 56¼c.@62½c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and $9 ⅌ ton. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Bale at 50c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lbs.; loose at 75c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 50@$4 ⅌ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—The principal sales reported, to-day, were some 5,000 Orinoco at 21c. ⅌ lb., and 1,300 Calcutta slaughtered cow, at $1 25 each, all 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is moderate for last year's crop, at 5c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Old are still freely inquired for by speculators at about previous rates. The sales reported within a week exceed 1,100 bales. The range of prices is from 2c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Appears quiet, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 15 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is still restricted by the advanced prices claimed. New-Orleans, 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@23c.; Claved Cuba, new crop, 21c.@22c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request and is firm at $3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; 1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 46½c.@47½c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Nothing new in Tar or Pitch; 2,000 bbls. Common Resin brought $1 47½ ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Turpentine—No change in prices. Further sales yesterday of 625 bbls. at $2 70 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 70 for hard, ⅌ 280 lbs. This morning 560 do. sold at same figures. Spirits Turpentine—500 bbls. changed hands yesterday, and 400 do. this morning at 45c. ⅌ gallon. No sales in Resin. Tar—Sales this morning of only 29 bbls. at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plentier and cheaper to-day. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 67 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 35 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and languid at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at drooping prices. The transactions since our last embrace 325 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 225 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 500 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is coming forward rather more freely, chiefly from the South, but the demand is less animated, and prices are barely sustained, the range being from 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. American Rough Flax Seed is quiet and nominal at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Timothy Seed is in limited request, including reaped at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted quite firm at $1 50 ⅌ bushel, with a good inquiry for lots, here and to arrive. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover opened pretty briskly, but closed tamely, with a downward tendency. Sales transpired of 1,500 bushels, at $5 25@$5 37½ ⅌ 64 lbs., closing at $5@$5 25; some Interior at $4 50, and a lot of 40 tons Prime, from second hands, for shipment, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. Timothy was selling very slowly at $2 50 ⅌ bushel. Flaxseed was scarce, quiet and nominal. In Baltimore, during the week, Clover was dull, and declined 25c.@37½c. ⅌ bushel. The sales reached 2,000 bushels, at prices ranging from $4 75@$5 37½ for Fair to Prime, closing with Prime obtainable at $5 ⅌ bushel. Flax and Timothy Seed continued quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—The demand is limited at unchanged prices, though some factors claim an advance on previous rates. Sales have been reported of small lots of Cuba and New-Orleans at yesterday's quotations; and 400 boxes Havana at 5½c.@6½c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—25,000 lbs. Prime have been sold since our last at 11¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The demand is quite animated, especially of old and new crop Oolongs, at advancing prices.

TOBACCO—Is inactive, with sales reported since Friday last of only 63 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@14c.; 26 cases Florida at 20c.@22½c., and 28 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls, in lots, at 23c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl., Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s.3d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

ALBANY MARKET, Feb. 22.—At W. W. WOOLFORD'S Bull's Head, Washington-avenue. At market 500 Beef Cattle. Price—Live weight, extra, $4 50; first quality $4; second quality $3 75; third quality $3 25. Average $4@$4 25.

COWS AND CALVES—15 in market. Prices range from for extra $50; first quality $40; second $38; third $25. Average $35@$45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,250 in market. Prices range from for extra $7; first quality $5; second $3 50; third $2 50. Average $5. Very few extra $8.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock, at West Albany, *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day:

Cattle......1,888 | Sheep.......2,784 | Hogs......1,453

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY, FEB. 22.—About 1,400 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the different yards this week; the quality was not so good, and prices, except for prime lots, were rather lower, the market generally ruling dull.

The offerings of Cows and Calves were 400 head, mostly at THOMPSON'S Drove Yard, Ridge-avenue. They met with slow sale at from $30 to $40 for fresh Cows; Extras, $45; Springers, $25@$30, and dry Cows at from $12 to $18 each, as to condition.

Of Hogs, the receipts at PHILLIPS' Yard for the week only reach 1,750 head. The market was brisk, the supply being far short of the demand, and all offered sold at $7 50@$8 the 100 lbs. net, which is a further advance.

Of Sheep, the receipts are about 7,000 head, including 4,000 at WARDELL'S, which sold at from $3 to $4 50 each, equal to 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb. dressed, as to condition.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the second of his course of four lectures on *India*, in the lecture room Clinton Hall, Astor place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.

Course tickets, $1; Course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman), $1 50; Admission tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the Library, the down town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, (which was unavoidably postponed on Friday evening last,) at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores of S. S. & W. WOOD, T. J. CROWEN & RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY: at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL DELIVER the concluding lecture of the Lee avenue course in the Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject: *The Heroic Women of the Revolution.*" Admittance 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, MECHANICS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Pavements.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF the Children's Aid Society will take place at their rooms, No. 11 Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual reports will be read.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY WM. BROOKS ON the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, payable to the order of B. COSTELLO for $74 75, dated Feb. 15, 1857, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that payment of said check has been stopped.

HUGH McKITTRICK.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN THE EIGHTH-AV., between 34th and 43d sts., a RECEIPT BOOK belonging to SAMUEL F. ALLEN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 604 8th-av., or at the office of H. FRANKLIN, No. 36 Pine st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN WALKING from Church in 7th-av. to Clinton-place, a mourning BREAST PIN, containing a mother's hair. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 36 Clinton-place.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M., between the South Ferry and Henry-st., Brooklyn, a lady's gold Hunting WATCH, No. 5,081, marked R. P. G. on the case. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the same to J. W. GREENE, No. 67 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

26 FREE LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Apply for tickets and books at the above address.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 3 Park row, New-York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,865 Post office, New-York.

$25.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and offers great inducements to gentlemen wishing to become elegant business penmen, and practical book-keepers. Terms, for the full commercial course $25. One $10 seat vacant this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 204 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

TRINITY CHURCH.—BISHOP POTTER WILL hold an ordination at this Church THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at the noon service, commencing at 12¼ o'clock.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO AND ALTO, FAMILIAR with church music, would be pleased to accept an engagement in a select choir. Address No. 43 East 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director..........................B. Ullman

This morning, at 9, commences the sale of the $1 and $1 50 reserved seats for DON GIOVANNI.

THIS (Wednesday,) Feb. 24, at 8,

IL DON GIOVANNI,

on a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.

NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this occasion,

NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,

SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE,

illuminated by twenty candelabras, with

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.

TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,

in addition to the regular orchestra—numbering altogether over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY

in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, OEHRLEIN,
and CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the first time in America as

LEPORELLO.

On FRIDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE,

in which Mme D'ANGRI will make her first appearance as the Princess.

On SATURDAY—Cheap Opera night,

ERNANI,

with a grand and new cast.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1868.

The delightful two-act Drama of

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Jasper Plum...Mr. Burnett. | Toby Twinkle. Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum...Mr. Jordan. | Sir Arthur....Mr. Stoddart
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl..........Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with the two act comic drama of

THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

Manuel..........Mr. Jordan. | Count Torribio. Mr. Jefferson
Elvira..........Miss Keene. | Donna Carmen. Miss Manners

ON SATURDAY NEXT, Benefit of Mr. BURNETT, Stage Manager. Box sheet now open.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

A Startling Novelty! Something Picturesque and Brilliant! Available

DRAMATIC ROMANCE!

prepared from Hawthorne's celebrated novel expressly for

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,

will be produced for the

FIRST TIME THIS AFTERNOON,

being an exciting dramatization in a PROLOGUE and THREE ACTS, of the most thrilling and FAMOUS INTELLECTUAL EFFORT of one of the most

GIGANTIC GENIUSES OF THE AGE.

FORTY FOURTH PERFORMANCE (and positively last week) of that preëminently successful American drama, by an American author,

THE PIONEER PATRIOT,

with Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD as ISABEL,

and Mr. H. WATKINS as JOCKO.

THIS EVENING.

(Wednesday,) Feb. 28, 1858,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

THE SCARLET LETTER; OR, THE ELFIN CHILD,

a romantic drama, in a prologue and three acts, dramatized by G. L. Aiken, Esq., from Hawthorne's celebrated novel.

LITTLE PEARL, the Elfin Child,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD

Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale..........................Mr. G. C. Howard
Hester Prynne................................Mrs. G. C. Howard

The rest of the characters by the rest of the company.

PICTURE IN PROLOGUE..............THE PILLORY
VISION IN ACT I..............THE SCARLET LETTER
TABLEAU IN ACT II..............THE ELFIN CHILD
FINALE IN ACT III..............THE CONFESSION

A lapse of 7 years between Prologue and Act I.

EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 44th performance of the extraordinarily successful

PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR
THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
MRS. CHAS. HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON!
MR. H. WATKINS as the NEGRO JOCKO!

The rest of the characters by the remainder of the talented company.

ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

Mrs. Southworth's astonishingly popular story,

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,

now being published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, is in the course of rapid dramatization for this establishment, as it appears in the columns of the journal alluded to.

THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, Or Ocean and River Gardens, FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, &c., the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c., to be seen as usual.

Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cts.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit..................12 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

Will be acted, a play in four parts, entitled the

GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

To be followed by the Drama of

THE BROKEN SWORD.

To conclude with the Drama, entitled the

BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of

CARLMILHAN.

RAFFAELE, OR THE REPROBATE OF PARIS.

To be followed by the comic Pantomime of

THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

After which, THE BRIGAND.

To conclude with COMFORTABLE SERVICE.

FRY'S ELEVENTH QUARTETTE

Will be performed at Guilmette's classical chamber concert, Dodworth's room, No. 806 Broadway,

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH INST.

Artists—Annie Milner, the English prima donna.
Charlotte Bird, the American prima donna.
Charles Grilmette, the eminent baritone,
Robert Goldbeck, the German pianist,
Wm. A. King, the English pianist,

Messrs. Noll, Reyer and Bergner, of the celebrated Eisfeld quartette party, and the great English violinist,

HENRY COOPER.

Tickets to be had only of CHARLES GUILMETTE, No. 6 Union-Square, between 14th and 15th sts., 4th-av. Tickets $1.

DR. VALENTINE.

DR. VALENTINE.
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HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
MOZART HALL.
MOZART HALL.
MOZART HALL.

Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his rich, rare and racy entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

MISS SUTHERLAND.—THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Under the patronage of the Highland Guard and Caledonian Club, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, 1858.

Miss SUTHERLAND is happy to state that she has secured, for this occasion, the services of

MR. WALTER RALYEA,

the eminent and only male soprano, formerly of Mme. Anna Bishop's and Miss Catharine Hayes' troupes, his first appearance in New-York this season.

MR. CUMMING,

the celebrated characteristic Scottish vocalist, who will sing some of the gems of Scotch and Jacobite airs, in full Highland costume.

H. C. BECHT..Pianist

She has also engaged ROBERTSON'S QUADRILLE BAND, who will accompany the songs, and will, during the evening, play several favorite pieces.

Admission..Fifty cents

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at all the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........................Sole Lessee.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 24.

Revival of CINDERELLA.

Prince..........................Master C. Sherwood

THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.

The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie

The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.

NOTICE.

CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on "Beautiful Women" at the Brooklyn Athenæum THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 24.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, for several years Soprano of St. Mark's Church Choir, desires a similar engagement from May 1, 1858.

The services of an Alto, Tenor and Bass, are also at command, if desired.

Apply to, or address as above, No. 205 Prince-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, one 60-horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned and one of the best finished engines in the City; has cut-off, a band fly-wheel, 14 feet diameter by 20-inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 418 Water st.

Also, one finished engine, 11-inch bore by 2-feet stroke, with everything complete, including band fly-wheel. Has been used but one month, and is now in perfect order.

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,

who will appear as Jessie Brown, in

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,

in three acts founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by Mr.

DION BOURCICAULT,

the author of "London Assurance," who will appear in the play in the character of the Nena Sahib.

In pursuing with fidelity the promise made to the public on the production of "The Poor of New-York," to maintain a succession of new dramatic works illustrative of concurrent events and affording pictures of the times, the management present "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," as a subject of unusual interest, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and from the opportunity it affords of representing pictorially those scenes where this great struggle is going on, and acquainting the audience with details of costume, of manners and of life in Hindostan, which cannot be so readily or so agreeably learned from any source as from the stage.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama, in three acts,

JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

written by Dion Bourcicault author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nana Sahib Rajah of Bithoor..........D. Bourcicault
Achmet his Valkeel..........................Grosvenor
Randal McGregor, Captain in the 78th Highlanders, Lester
Georgie McGregor, his brother, Ensign
in the 32d Regiment..............A. H. Davenport
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment..Blake
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment..............T. B. Johnston
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment..............Sloan
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Faroshes and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell..............................Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children..Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant..........Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice..................................Miss Mary Gannon.
Who has kindly consented to play this part at the request of the author.
Mary......................................Miss Orton.
Ladies amongst the besieged families.

ACT I.—PEACE.

Scene 1—The Bungalow or country house of Mrs. Campbell, near Lucknow, with distant view of the city and the Goomtee River..........Riviere. Home in India—Tiffin—Achmet, the spy of the Nena Sahib—The scum and the wave—Jessie Brown and her two lovers—The foster sister—The first gleam of war—Randall McGregor and the intercepted letter—The project of the Rajah of Bithoor to surprise the Bungalo—The escape of the spy and the appearance of Rev. David Bloant—Randal leaves the defence of the Bungalo to the chaplain—His conscientious scruples—A struggle between conscience and courage.

Scene 2.—Exterior of the Bungalo by Night—Isherwood. Cassidy's discovery—Sweenie reconnoiters—Jessie and Geordie—The foster brother and sister—The heart's reproof—A tale of "Auld Lang Syne."

Scene 3—Mrs. Campbell's chamber in the Bungalo—Distant view of Lucknow by Night—The Fort and the Goomtee River.—The night of the outbreak—The terror of Amy—Randal's promise to rescue—"The McGregor has gien his word, hele tak' it up"—The sudden appearance of the Nena Sahib—The child in peril—Jessie's rescue—The attack of the Hindoos, under Nena Sahib, upon the Bungalo—The dispatch—Geordie McGregor's first fight—"He blenches"—Jessie's prayer—The Chaplain and Jessie recall the failing courage of the soldier—Sweenie's pluck and Jessie's sacrifice—The ruse—Sweenie escapes—The attempt to blow up the bridge—Geordie falls—The signal guns from Lucknow—"Geordie McGregor is not a coward!"

ACT II.—A court and hall within a Hindoo Temple in Lucknow—The prisoners—The massacre of Cawnpore—The divan of the Nena—His attempt to make Geordie counsel his brother Randal to surrender—Jessie's view of the case—her doom—Geordie yields to save her life—The letter—Jessie fears that Geordie will sign his infamy—Dares not speak to him, but recollects how to address his heart—Through the melody of auld Scotland, she sings:

Oh, why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the sea?
Oh, why left I my hame,
In the auld country, &c.

The welcome visitors from the infernal regions—The mine and countermine—Cassidy's tongue nearly loses him his head—The Nena and Jessie—"Oh, where have ye been a' the day, my boy Jammie"—The dark road of escape—The underground railroad sometimes good for white folks—Randal and Blount and a flag of truce come to exchange prisoners—The cruelty of the Nena—His defence of the revolt—The letter in Gaelic—Geordie attempts to insure Jessie's escape at the sacrifice of his life—The vengeance of the Nena—"Swing their bodies to the minaret of the Temple, beside their flag of truce"—Blount in despair, "Hang me too!"—His desire "to be counted in"—The seizure of Achmet—a Hindoo Guy Fawkes—He is bound with the cords destined to execute Jessie—The escape by the mine—The signal of the clock of the mosque—Achmet's doom.

ACT. III.—The Residency—The Redan—The fort forming the out-post work of the Residency—Dawn of day—Distant View of the Encampment and Trenches of the Rebel Force—Riviere. Tableau—The besieged—The last ration—No hope of relief—Jessie in distress—The attack and the repulse—The last hope gone—The prayer of the women to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Sepoys—The terrible recollection of Cawnpore—The desperate alternative—Suicide before dishonor—The enemy approach—The terrible defence of the women and children from the hands of the barbarians—Jessie's dream—"Nae, I'm nae dreamin—it's the slogan o' the Highlands—Help! help! help! at last!"—The incredulity of the men—The nearer approach of the foe—"To the guns, men, to the guns—Another hour and we are all saved!"—The distant pibroch of the Seventy-eighth Highlands is heard—"The Campbells are coming"—Havelock forces his way into the city—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot"—The column of the Highland infantry carries the Redan and rescues its brave defenders. Tableau.

Entirely new music has been composed for this piece, including a Scotch Medley Overture by Mr. J. P. Cooke, who has been engaged to conduct

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies:

"Auld Lang Syne."
"Charlie is my Darling."
"Oh, Why left I my Hame."
"My Boy Tammie."
"Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot Ye."
"Auld Robin Gray."

The performance will conclude with the farce of

BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

NOTICE.—On and after Feb 22, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
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THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

$140.—A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6¾-octave piano-forte for $140 cash, made by Grovesteen & Truslow; one do. made by Dubois & Warriner, same price. Both instruments finished with round corners and carved cases, in perfect order, having been in use one year. They contain all the modern improvements, and both of superior tone. Can be seen and examined at the furniture packing establishment in 4th-av., 4 doors from 10th st. and next door to Tremont Hotel, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily, till sold. R. L. BATTERSON.

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AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXCELLENT piano forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West-Broadway, near Canal st.

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HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

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The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Il Don Giovanni.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Cinderella—Gulliver—Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway All that Glitters is not Gold—The Muleteer of Toledo.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Carlmilhan—The Red Gnome—The Brigand—Comfortable Service.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Gunmaker of Moscow—The Broken Sword—The Blacksmith of Ghent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Maid of the Warpath—Afternoon—The Scarlet Letter.

MOZART HALL—Miss Sutherland's Concert.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool	Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg	March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool	March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port and the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, we receive four days' later news from Europe. The advices from India and China are important. The bombardment of Canton commenced on the 28th of December; 4,600 British and 900 French troops being landed on the morning of that day. The bombardment was continued throughout the day and night, and on the morning of the 29th the assault was made, and by 9 o'clock the heights within the town were in possession of the assailants—but little resistance being made to this progress. From India the news is generally of a cheering character. Sir **Colin Campbell** had taken possession of Ferukabad, which was abandoned by the enemy, and Goruchpore had been taken on the 6th of January, with but trifling loss. The European news is also interesting. The appearance in the *Moniteur* of the bellicose addresses from the French Army continued to excite the British public. The subject had been noticed in the House of Lords by Lord **Lyndhurst**, in reply to which Earl **Granville** said that a note had been received from the French Government expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation. In the House of Commons Lord **Palmerston** had succeeded in introducing his bill to make conspiracy to commit murder a felony, by a vote of 299 to 90. Nevertheless, a great doubt existed whether Parliament would accept the bill, and this doubt, combined with unfavorable rumors from France, had a depressing influence on the funds. Symptoms of revolutionary movements have been discovered in Spain, and outbreaks are apprehended. The news from other portions of Europe is unimportant.

Congress was in session again yesterday, but effected nothing in the way of legislation, except the passage in the Senate of the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners. Senator **Bell**, of Tennessee, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, intimating that he ought to resign for his vote on the Nebraska bill. He intimated, that inasmuch as this action was taken four years after the vote was given, he should not comply with the wishes of the Legislature. Following Mr. **Bell**, Mr. **Johnson**, also of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he drew a parallel between his own course and that of the former gentleman. Mr. **Bell** took exceptions to his remarks, characterizing them as the bitterest, most insulting, and most personal ever concocted by premeditated malice, and expressed his readiness to meet Mr. **Johnson** at any time, or any one who should back him. Some confusion of course ensued, in the midst of which Mr. **Bell** gave way to a motion for adjournment. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, discussed the Kansas question all day.

Lieuts. **Bell** and **Williams** left Washington for Bladensburg yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends, and indulged in the luxury of a shot at each other. It is understood that **Bell** fired at the word "One," and the ball from his pistol penetrated **Williams'** hat. **Williams** then fired his pistol in the snow, and the belligerents returned to Washington apparently satisfied. According to the best information at a late hour last night, the difficulty between Messrs. **Cullom** and **Clay** had not yet been adjusted, and the probability was that a meeting could not be avoided.

The State Legislature met last evening. In the Senate, Mr. **Schell** introduced his bill classifying the New-York Supervisors and making their election on alternate years. Mr. **Diven** introduced his bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act. His provisions will be found fully set forth in our telegraphic report. A warm debate took place on its reference, and it was finally committed to the delegates from the Metropolitan Police District, with instructions to report at an early day. Nothing of importance was done in the Assembly.

Mrs. **Margaret Hook**, one of the victims of the recent gas explosion in Cincinnati, died on Friday night, about four hours after the explosion.

By the arrival of the bark *Clintonia* at Baltimore, we have received advices from Montevideo to the 25th of December. The disastrous commercial and financial advices from Europe and the United States had prostrated trade, and produce had declined considerably. Another revolution in political affairs was apprehended, the note of alarm having been sounded in a revolt in Minas, headed by Col. **Brigido Solveira**. The American bark *Fame* bound to Montevideo from Richmond, got ashore on the 23d of December, and was assisted off by a Brazilian war-steamer. While ashore she was visited by a band of Italian pirates, and had not assistance been rendered, all hands would probably have been murdered.

An extensive confidence operator named J. W. **Watson**, *alias* J. C. **Davis**, has been arrested, charged with having swindled various firms in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, by dealing in worthless checks and forged drafts. Ex-Officer **Bowyer**, of the old Police, effected his arrest and conveyed him to Philadelphia to answer one of the latest charges against him preferred by a merchant of that city.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, the entire Board being present. Resolutions relative to the better observance of the Sabbath were adopted; likewise several rules and regulations for the government of the new House of Detention for witnesses. The other business transacted was of the ordinary routine character.

D. **Wemyss Jobson** made a complaint yesterday at the Lower Police Court, charging **John Allen**, dentist of Bond-street, with having sent him a letter containing a fulminating powder intended to seriously maim and disfigure him, and also with having uttered threats of violence against him. An examination was had and the complaint dismissed.

The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution, yesterday, directing ex-Judge **Whiting** to defend them against Mr. **Jolly** in the glass ballot-box suit.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Comptroller against Messrs. **Smith** and **Fitzpatrick** was continued yesterday before Recorder **Barnard**. It is thought it will be concluded next week.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, when frauds were discovered in the Third-avenue case, amounting to $3,390.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the report on the tax levy was brought up from the Board of Aldermen and with some amendments adopted.

In the Board of Governors some discussion arose on the majority and minority reports on Bellevue Hospital. Governor **Gunther** being absent, the matter was laid over for a fortnight.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Breadstuffs, prices of which favored buyers. About 2,000 bales Cotton changed hands at somewhat firmer rates. Groceries were quiet, yet stiffly held. Provisions were more sought after, but hog products were freely offered, and declined slightly. Rice was active and buoyant. A good inquiry prevailed for Resin at full prices, and for Spirits of Turpentine at reduced quotations. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The French Emperor and the English Cabinet.

The conviction which we yesterday expressed that **Napoleon III.** would exert himself to the utmost to repair the mischief done by his indiscreet ministers, and his more than indiscreet soldiery, in their unbridled appeals against the people and the Government of Great Britain, is fully confirmed by the European news which we this morning publish, and which reached this City last night per the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, at Portland. With his usual decision in carrying out any measure which he deems essential to his policy, the Emperor has overstepped the ordinary conventionalities of intercourse between sovereigns, and has communicated directly to the English Government his personal regret that any official sanction should have been given in France to language which could inflict a wound upon the feelings, or do injustice to the character of the English people. If anything can restore the confidence already alienated from **Napoleon** by the flagrant demonstrations of his uproarious Counts and Colonels, this frank and straightforward declaration might be expected to do so, and it will doubtless strengthen very materially the case of Lord **Palmerston** before Parliament with his project for the punishment of conspirators and the prevention of conspiracies against foreign sovereigns on English soil. Some such support the Premier, it is plain, very sorely needs; for although he was permitted by a large majority to introduce his bill into the Commons, the very force of that majority indicated, what the course of things soon proved, that the permission to introduce was in effect a permission to debate, and when the *Anglo-Saxon* sailed, the discussion was going on with spirit in the Lower House—the opposition being led by Mr. **Roebuck**, and by Mr. **Kinglake**, the clever and brilliant author of *Eothen*, who has uttered his maiden speech in assertion of the inviolability of the English right of asylum, and in deprecation of any steps leading to an infringement upon it. In the Upper House, the veteran Lord **Lyndhurst** had made his voice of venerable and vigorous authority heard on the same side of the same question, and there can be no doubt that the French Government, if it secure any fresh guarantees whatever for the suppression of dangerous cabals against the life of the Emperor, will obtain guarantees much less extensive and "satisfactory" than might have been conceded almost without notice by the Palmerston Cabinet, had the request been proffered with more diplomatic skill, and had the Emperor been served by followers a great deal less frantic and but a little more intelligent in their zeal. A sensitive decline in the Funds just before the departure of the steamer can only be taken as significant of an impression upon 'Change, that the Ministerial bill in behalf of England's Imperial ally was likely either to be altogether thrown out, or to be passed in a purely formal form, better calculated to irritate the pride than to appease the anxieties of the Imperial Government.

Registration of Voters.

A registry has, for the past twenty years, been much desired by a large portion of the people of this State, as a safeguard against the illegal voting which so notoriously prevails in all cities, large villages, and even in the rural districts. Some of the New-England States have long enjoyed the benefits of such a measure, and found no difficulty in its practical operation. Indeed, when looking at the subject in the light of common sense and honest intentions, it is hard to perceive any valid or even plausible objections.

Manifestly such a law could occasion little inconvenience to legal voters; and if honestly inclined, they must consider the slight trouble of recording their names overpaid by knowing that their votes could not be nullified by pretenders to the right of suffrage. Yet all efforts to establish a Registration of voters in this State have failed. In 1840 a registry law for the City of New-York was enacted, but was speedily repealed; not indeed on account of objection to its operation, but partly by reason of its local character, and partly because it was thought likely to prevent the foreign vote from deserting the Democracy for the Whig standard. Since that time the evils of spurious voting have been constantly on the increase, until now they are on all hands admitted to be enormous, often controlling the issues of Municipal and even of State elections.

We perceive that Mr. **Charles H. Adams**, a member of the Assembly from the county of Albany, has given notice, at the present legislative session, of a bill "to prevent illegal voting throughout the State,"—in other words of a State Registry law. A synopsis of its provisions was published in yesterday's **Times**.

What the prospect may be for the passage of Mr. **Adams'** bill we cannot undertake to say. That such a law is needed is beyond question. That a majority of the legal voters in the State are in favor of it, we fully believe. But it will nevertheless encounter serious obstacles in its passage through the Legislature.

1. The Democratic Party as such will oppose it. A Register is specially odious to the foreign-born voters, who regard it as pointed mainly at them; and they compose so large a portion of the Democratic force as to be essential to its chance of success. Without the foreign vote it is doubtful whether the Democrats could have carried the State at any election during the last twenty years. The ground of their opposition is therefore sufficiently intelligible.

2. Some opposition may be looked for from the Republicans, although it is generally believed that nine-tenths of that party favor the measure. Mr. **Adams**, the mover, is an American, and as his party is very small in the Legislature, the support of his bill must come mainly from the Republicans. It may seem strange, yet we think it will be found true, that after twenty years of unsuccessful endeavor to wean the Irish and Germans from the Democracy, any Republicans should still hesitate to indorse so just a measure as is proposed by Mr. **Adams**. But it will be recollected that in 1840 Governor **Seward** gave his official sanction with reluctance to the New-York City Registry; and it is understood that he and Mr. **Thurlow Weed**, both, as is well known, Republican leaders of great influence, have never relinquished their objections to such a measure. How far they will carry their opposition at present, or how potent such opposition may now prove, we are not prepared to say. At all events, it is safe to predict that Mr. **Adams'** bill will receive a strong support. There are causes, aside from its merits,—reasons of a political character,—which are calculated to give it strength. For it is safe to say the Republican masses are thoroughly convinced that much more is to be gained, even in a merely partisan point of view, by supporting than by defeating a Registry. And so strong is the sentiment in its favor throughout the State that the Republican leaders at Albany will be very likely to hesitate before giving it the cold shoulder. It is not easy to convince the masses that there can be any honest reason for refusing to guard the ballot-box from fraud, and they will look with something more than suspicion upon attempts to defeat the passage of a Registry Law.

The Law's Delays.

We published yesterday a letter from a correspondent, on the tediousness of the proceedings in our courts of justice, *apropos* of the recent report of the Committee, appointed by the last Legislature, recently presented by Mr. **Sluyter**. "B." is somewhat indignant at the charge of "procrastination," which the Committee brings against the lawyers of this district, and resolves the whole difficulty into a scarcity of judges. He alleges roundly, "that no one of our judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by lawyers." We are sorry to say that this in an error, into which our correspondent must have fallen inadvertently.

It is a very common occurrence, indeed, for the General Term of the Courts to adjourn about noon, or soon after, because there are no cases ready for argument. In the early part of each Term, the Special Term is quite as frequently adjourned because there are no cases ready for trial. Few causes are ever ready for trial the first week, as "B." must know, or if he does not know, may convince himself by attending the calling of the Calendar, and listening to the shouts of clerks to have their cases set down for the second, or third Monday, or Tuesday, or Friday. There is no satisfactory reason whatever why lawyers should not be ready for trial in the first week of term as well as any other, and yet the fact is that they never are, and that Judges do frequently go home in business hours for want of business. More frequently still, a cause comes on for argument at the opening of the Court, and is concluded at 12 or 1 o'clock. In nine cases out of ten there is nothing ready to succeed it, and the remaining two or three hours are lost. These are not rare or isolated cases, but something of weekly recurrence.

Previous to the last session of the Legislature there was a direct, and, with a large number of practitioners, a powerful temptation held out to procrastinate by the allowance of a ten-dollar term fee for every term during which the cause stood on the calendar. The result was that ten dollars a month was always to be earned on each cause, by simply going into Court and getting an adjournment to some future Monday, or Wednesday, or Friday, as the case might be. Money is in general so hard to earn that pickings of this sort were not to be despised, and in a great number of instances were not despised. A change in the right direction was effected last Winter by cutting down this premium on delay to an allowance of *three* term fees only. Any further adjournments thus become profitless, but the principle remains, and the principle is unmistakably bad. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and considering the amount of drudgery, experience, learning and anxiety which are involved in bringing even a simple suit to a successful termination, we may add that the lawyer deserves to be well paid, but we protest against his being paid by the length of time he is able to keep a cause hanging on.

The main difficulty in dealing with this matter, both here and in England, lies after all not so much either in the paucity of the judges or the laziness or neglect of lawyers as in the scarcity of what is called "able counsel." There are in New-York as everywhere swarms of sharp, shrewd, clever attorneys, thoroughly versed in practice, or in other words, thoroughly skilled in the preparation of cases, before their appearance in Court. When a cause has once made its way to the calendar and is ready for trial, it changes hands. To bring it to a successful issue, and exhibit all its best points in the best light, good counsel is necessary, and men rarely become good counsel till they have passed through years of experience and hard study, besides being in possession of certain natural aptitudes. The proportion of men in possession of these requisites, out of any given number of lawyers, will always be small, and in the ratio of their scarcity will be the anxiety to secure their services. The consequence is, that in eight cases out of ten, particularly in this District, where the line of distinction between the Attorney and the Counselor is more broadly marked than elsewhere, the cause is ready, but the counsel is not. He has, probably, two or three cases coming on in the same day in the same Court, or in different Courts, and can, of course, only attend to one of them. The others are postponed, and, when they come up again, probably the counsel on the other side is similarly situated, and another adjournment becomes necessary. A leading barrister at the English Bar was once asked how he got through all his business, and he replied that he did one-third of it only; another third did itself; and the other third was left undone. Counsel here are able to delegate more of their work than their brothers in England, but many of the leaders in this City have pretty much the same story to tell. The public ought to know that it cannot have everything it wants. If it will have experienced and famous advocates, it must endure delay, and make the best of it.

"B.'s" plan of appointing special Judges is a good one, and would, doubtless, prove very serviceable, but it would not strike at the root of the evil. We venture to say the number of instances, such as that which our correspondent has cited, in which both sides are ready, and are obliged to wait for weeks or even days for a chance of going to trial, are few and far between; while the instances in which the Court is ready, but counsel are not, are of every-day recurrence. What can special Judges do when the counsel for the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, "is engaged in another case up or down stairs?" And yet a vast number of adjournments are made on this very plea, and a very good plea it is. We make no allusion to cases of willful delay for purposes of vexation or chicanery. These can only be dealt with by the action of the Courts themselves; but to make this action certain and effectual, the Legislature should make it obligatory. The Judges are men, and lawyers to boot. They were practicing at the bar yesterday, and may return thither to practice to-morrow. They would be more than human if they, of their own motion, persevered in enforcing regulations obnoxious to the mass of the profession, and calculated to render them personally unpopular. Whatever is to be done must be done by the law.

Mazzini and Orsini.

As, in common with many of our cotemporaries, both in Europe and America, we had allowed ourselves to infer, from the avowed policy of **Mazzini**, his active complicity with the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier, we take especial satisfaction in expressing our belief that great injustice has been done to the illustrious but impracticable Triumvir of Rome in that imputation. **Mazzini** has, indeed, continually counseled Italy to conspiracy and to revolt, and in so doing has, we think, sadly overlooked the present possibilities of progress for his country to grasp at premature results which could hardly be stable and final if they could be won.

But no positive proof has ever yet been given to the world that **Mazzini** has made himself at any time the accomplice of assassination, and we have the strongest evidence, over the signature of **Felice Orsini** himself, to show the extreme improbability of his connection with the particular attempt of the 14th of January upon the life of **Napoleon III.** In August last, at which time **Orsini** must have been preparing himself for his scheme, he wrote to an old friend and former fellow-patriot in this City that he had broken with **Mazzini** on the specific ground that, while he (**Orsini**) maintained the French Emperor to be the great stumbling-block in the way of Continental Liberty, and held it to be an imperative condition precedent to any successful revolution that **Napoleon** should be removed, **Mazzini**, on the contrary, thought that Italians should set entirely on one side all thought or concern for the French and their Emperor, and devote themselves to the task of rousing Italy to immediate action against all her oppressors.

Difficult as it is for us, with the utmost allowance made for youthful enthusiasm, for mistaken ideas of self-sacrifice and for the fanaticism of long-suppressed and patriotic indignation, to speak in terms at all moderate of such a plot as that which came so near its sanguinary fulfillment in Paris, six short weeks ago, it would have been impossible to find adjectives sufficiently strong to describe the connivance in such a scheme of a man like **Mazzini**, matured by years of suffering and of thought. The "Apostle of Italy" has errors enough to answer for; and all who revere true patriotism, even in its aberration, must rejoice to think that a blunder so cruel and so criminal cannot be truly carried to his account.

The Police of the Theatres.

If our readers have not already forgotten that a frightful catastrophe by fire occurred on Friday morning last, in a hotel at St. Louis, involving the instant and horrible death or the permanent mutilation and maiming of nearly one-half the guests within the house, it may be worth while to call their attention to the similar and equal risks which are nightly incurred by all who frequent our places of public amusement in New-York. So long a time has elapsed since any number of persons were seriously injured by a conflagration in a theatre on this side of the Atlantic, and the horrible scenes which some six months ago turned the theatre of Leghorn into an Aceldama, occurred at such a distance from our homes and haunts, that it would be useless to appeal to experience on this subject. But the common sense of an adult person must be sufficient to show him how fearfully inadequate the existing arrangements are, and perhaps in the nature of things under the most favorable circumstances must continue to be, at the best of our Metropolitan theatres, for the secure and speedy exit of an excited crowd in case of a serious alarm of fire. And it is, therefore, a public duty to protest against the practice which has almost passed into a custom at all our places of entertainment, of choking up the passageways and aisles, on "successful" nights, with chairs and benches, the effect of which is to convert the audience into something like a solid mass of human beings, mutually blockading and blockaded. We have seen the Academy of Music, for instance, (and we particularize this building because it is the largest building of the kind which we have,) so absolutely choked with seats and people, that even the tranquil locomotion appropriate to an opera-going crowd became entirely impossible. The perils of such a state of things can hardly be contemplated with patience by the least fervid imagination, and if our actual police regulations do not cover the case, they should be stretched to the necessity, and at once applied, either by the authorities of the City, or (which would be on all accounts more satisfactory) by the managers themselves of the various theatres, halls and concert-rooms, at all of which the "Spring season" of the world of entertainment has already begun or will soon begin to make its reviving power felt.

The Lecompton Pet.—Since Lecompton has been put at nurse in the hands of Speaker **Orr's** Southern Committee, dissensions are said to have arisen among the gossips; and consequently the child is not yet presentable. High words are heard to proceed from the nursery. The vexed question seems to be, whether the baby may or may not be dressed again before 1864. It is not a handsome brat at best, and to wear the same clothes six years would hardly add to its good looks. Mr. **Stephens**, however, thinks differently. With a negro waiter, Lecompton would, in his opinion, be charming.

The Republics South of Us.

General **Houston's** resolution, submitted in the Senate some ten days ago, pointing to a Protectorate for Mexico and Central America, embraces a subject of the utmost importance, and one which presses upon the attention of the American people. The resolution of the Texas Senator, after referring, by way of preamble, to the numerous efforts of those countries since their separation from Spain, which have resulted in failure and consequent anarchy, fully demonstrating the incapacity of their people for self-government, proposes to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the Government of the United States declaring and maintaining an efficient Protectorate over Mexico and the Central American States in such manner as to secure to the people of those countries the blessings of good and stable Republican Government.

Senator **Hale**, as his manner is, attempted to make a jest of the resolution of General **Houston**, by proposing to extend the inquiry to the British Provinces. Other and graver gentlemen, however, received the proposition with the respect due to its importance, though not prepared to give it immediate consideration.

Yet the time cannot be distant when Mexico, at least, must receive protection either from us or from some European power. Her case is too urgent for long delay. No people can exist without government. Anarchy in Mexico, with her seven millions of inhabitants, can be tolerated only as a temporary evil. Her own resources are exhausted. Every form of revolution and misrule has been tried upon her. No new evil remains to be tested, and for any good she has ceased to hope. Her President—a man worthy, by his personal qualities and patriotism, to rule over a free people—is here, a fugitive. The sympathies of Americans will be extended to him, but the idea of his return unaided and unsupported is chimerical.

The very existence of that distracted Republic depends upon her receiving a Government from without. The welfare and the wishes of her people require that such government should come from the United States.

We have no doubt the subject embodied in Gen. **Houston's** resolution, will ere long attract the attention of Congress and of the country. It must be considered in no spirit of conquest or fillibustering, but with a supreme regard to justice, and to the greatest good of our neighboring Republics.

Kansas Troubles—A New Compromise.—A zealous Pro-Slavery correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from "near Atchison" in Kansas, speaks as follows in regard to the public feeling of the Territory:

> "I am now well satisfied that in order to have peace and secure a speedy settlement of the Slavery question, a considerable majority of the people would prefer to see Kansas admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, *provided a new election on the Slavery clause, and for State officers and members of the Legislature, could be had before the State is organized.* Some arrangement of the sort would secure peace; *without it, God only knows what is to be the result.* Fighting for an abstraction is nonsense; and that is just what a large majority of our party in Kansas think is now going on in Congress. They are well satisfied that Kansas will not be a Slave State for any practical purpose, if so admitted, and they are sick and tired of warring over the question for the benefit of politicians. Most persons who had slaves in Kansas have taken them away, since the introduction of the nigger law into the present Legislature, although the law has not yet passed. I have several myself, and if I were in any other county, I would at once take them away."

This statement, coming from a Pro-Slavery source, confirms the impression derived from other quarters, that forcing Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, and leaving the State Government in the hands of the Pro-Slavery minority, will inevitably lead to new commotions in that Territory. The compromise proposed by the correspondent of the *Republican* seems sensible and fair:—though it is not easy to see how Congress can so far interfere in the affairs of the Territory as to adopt the measures which it suggests. The pretended submission of the Slavery question on the 21st of December was a mere sham, and satisfied nobody;—while the juggling which has been practiced with the returns of the State election has destroyed all confidence in the result. If certificates are given to the Free-State men, the Southern zealots threaten rebellion:—and if they are given to their opponents, who are confessedly and notoriously in the minority, the grossest injustice will be practiced upon the people. Both parties ought and probably would be satisfied with a new election upon both these points.

It is becoming daily more and more certain that if the Lecompton Constitution is adopted by Congress without condition of any kind, we shall have renewed dissensions in Knnsas which will involve the Territory in civil war and render the employment of the United States troops inevitable. No one ought to deprecate such an issue more earnestly than the President, whose political and personal reputation are alike involved in it. The whole country shares his desire for peace upon this subject,—but it knows very well that peace cannot be attained by systematic and outrageous injustice.

Mr. Wolcott and the Corruption Committee.—Mr. **Wolcott** seems to be in a tight spot—both literally and figuratively. The Washington Jail is tolerably and uncomfortably tight,—but his escape from it would not improve his condition very much, if the statement of our Washington correspondent is correct.

It has been proved by other witnesses that Mr. **Wolcott** received over $50,000 from the woolen manufacturing establishments on whose behalf he went to Washington. He does not deny this fact, but he refuses to inform the Committee what disposition he made of it. He has stated that he did not bribe any member of Congress with it,—but the Committee insist on knowing to whom he did pay it, in order that they may ascertain, upon some better authority than Mr. **Wolcott's** assertion, whether it eventually reached any Congressional pocket or not. And it is proposed to keep Mr. W. in jail until he consents to answer the questions of the Committee.

It now appears that Mr. B. F. **Butler** is in Washington as agent for the Middlesex and Bay State Mills, for the purpose of assuring Mr. **Wolcott** that *they*, as well as the House Committee, will insist on knowing what became of the money which was intrusted to his care. And if he escapes from the clutches of Congress, he will immediately fall into the hands of his old employers, who will commence a civil suit against him for the recovery of their money. It is admitted on all sides that very large sums were placed in Mr. **Wolcott's** hands for the purpose of aiding the passage of the Tariff bill. If he did not use it to secure votes in Congress, directly or indirectly, it is not easy to avoid the inference that he put it into his own pocket. Both Congress and the Woolen Companies are interested in knowing the truth of the matter.

We have very little doubt that the $87,000 charged by the Middlesex Company to this account, was only a small portion of the aggregate sum expended in this business. We know that while the subject was pending assessments were levied upon nearly all the Woolen manufactories in New-England, and that in some of them the operatives were required to contribute from their wages to the fund that was raised to secure the passage of the bill. Not less than $200,000 must have been collected in this way; and it would be a matter of some interest to the public, as well as to the parties directly concerned, to know what became of it.

Satisfaction.—A curious thing is this same "satisfaction." For example: Yesterday morning Lieutenants **Bell** and **Williams** went to Bladensburg to find it. **Bell** "fired at the word 'one.'" His bullet penetrated **Williams'** hat. **Williams**, having given "satisfaction," fired his pistol "into the snow," and the belligerents were "reconciled."

Where was **Williams'** head when the ball went through his hat? Did he not feel as much satisfaction as he gave, and a trifle over? And was he not magnanimous to decline another shot? Duelling is a great source of satisfaction, certainly.

> We are not disposed to judge him harshly, but we fear Mr. **Calhoun** has been tampered with by his old friend, Judge **Douglas**, who, doubtless, is looking for a door of egress from his present embarrassments.—*South Side Democrat.*

We shall despair of the Lecompton chivalry if they lose confidence in **Calhoun**. There can be no help for them in such a contingency. If Judge **Douglas** or Conscience should induce **Calhoun** to act honestly, the South would, indeed, be lost!

High Priced Paintings.

The little picture of the "Chess Players," by **Meissenier**, which was exhibited in the French Gallery in Broadway, has been purchased by Mr. **Belmont** for his collection. He paid $4,000 for it. The painting consists of but two figures, and the canvas is not as large as a child's pocket-handkerchief. As Mr. **Belmont's** picture by this artist was not a good example of his style, the "Chess Players" will add greatly to the value of the Belmont Gallery.

Mr. **John D. Wolfe**, who has, probably, the finest collection of modern paintings in this country, has purchased **Holman Hunt's** "Light of the World," from the British collection which was exhibited in the rooms of the National Academy. He paid $1,500 for it. It is a duplicate of the original painting, but about one-third less in size. Its value has been greatly enhanced, doubtless, by the glowing criticisms of **Ruskin**, without whose aid few persons have the penetration to discover its meaning.

Academy of Music.

The morning performance of "L'Italiana in Algeri" attracted a moderate audience yesterday. To-night **Mozart's** opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played for the last time, with all the combined and auxiliary forces which made its production so memorable.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—Mr. **Eilfeld's** third classical *soirée* took place last night, and was well attended. The programme was excellent, and opened with **Onslow's** Quartet, (opus 4, No. 1.) The composer is but too little known in this country; he is an admirable writer in the pure classic style, and this quartet is one of his happiest effusions. It was very skillfully performed. An andante by **Mendelssohn**, (opus 43,) for piano and quartet, introduced Mr. **Richard Hoffman**, a gentleman whose ability is equal to anything his ambition may suggest. The work is more remarkable for treatment than idea. Played with absolute certainty and clearness, as it was last night, it is graceful and effective. Mr. **Hoffman** was called for, and played, by way of *encore*, a cleanly-written nocturne, in the style of **Gottschalk**. **Beethoven's** great Quartet (the 18th) concluded this very interesting and valuable concert.

Mrs. **Anna Warren**—a lady with a very charming soprano voice and an excellent method—sang two vocal pieces effectively. Mr. **Eisfeld** is always fortunate in securing the services of accomplished vocalists.

Miss Sutherland's Concert.—Miss **Agnes M. Sutherland**, the Scottish Nightingale, will give a vocal and instrumental concert to-night at Mozart Hall, assisted by Mr. **Walter Raltra**, Mr. **Cumming** and a Band. The concert is under the patronage of the Highland Guard and Caledonian Club.

Sea and Ship News.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN MILTON.

The following was received at 11½ P. M. on Sunday night, by **Ellwood Walter**, Esq.:

Montauk, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

It is with sorrowing heart that I sit down among the dead to inform you of the loss of the ship *John Milton*, of New-Bedford, and her entire crew. Not a soul survives to tell the cause of the disaster. I have recovered eight of the crew, and placed them in the hands of the Coroner. The ship is a total loss and completely broken up and scattered for miles along the shore. She appears to have been loaded with guano. I see by letter that the captain has left a wife to mourn his loss. The ship struck six miles west of Montauk Light, on Saturday morning, in a thick snow-storm, and was discovered late in the afternoon. There will be very little saved from the vessel. The *John Milton* was built at Fair Haven, in 1854, was 1,444 tons rated A1, and valued at $40,000; freight, $30,000; and cargo about $60,000. Total loss, $170,000. Captain **Harding** was a native of Massachusetts. His wife arrived in this City on Saturday morning, expecting to meet him here.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

We are happy to inform you that the ship *Mackinaw* was towed off Ossalean Bar on Thursday evening last, and has since safely arrived at this port. So far as we can now determine, the damage to her is not material; her lines are not altered, nor any of her rigging strained or affected. When her cargo is out we shall have a survey held if necessary, and then determine whether she shall be put on dock for an examination of her copper and bottom.—*By letter to Arthur Leary, Esq.*

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The schooner *J. M. Houston*, from Wilmington for Philadelphia with a cargo of Naval Stores, has gone ashore seven miles south of Cape Henlopen.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

Concert.—There was a very pleasant entertainment at Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher's** Church, last evening,—no less than a concert of sacred and secular music, given by the young folks of the Church's Sabbath Schools. The house was as full as it comfortably could be, and the little people who occupied the choir end of the gallery were in full feather and capital voice. Not the least interesting parts of the programme were the songs by a delegation of children from the Colored Orphan Asylum. The proceeds of the concert are devoted to the use of the Sabbath Schools of Plymouth Church.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. SCHELL gave notice of a bill to amend the law relative to insecure buildings.

Mr. PATTERSON, of a bill relative to better registration of marriages and deaths.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill classifying New-York Supervisors, and making them elective alternate years.

The following Railroads presented reports of assessments of property in New-York State in 1856 and 1857:

New York and New-Haven Railroad, 1856, $304,000 against $222,500 in 1857 in New-York, and $434,684 against same in 1857 in Westchester.

The Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad, in 1856, $175,000 against same in 1857, $135,500.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, in 1856, $289,500 against same in 1857, $225,730.

The Blossburgh and Corning Railroad in 1856 $100,000, against same in 1857, $96,000.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act. It provides that the Metropolitan district shall consist of New-York and Kings, and makes the Board consist of six Commissioners; the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be members of the Board—one to preside as President, the other as Vice-President, but to have no votes except in certain cases; the four Commissioners to be elected at the next general election in the same manner as the Inspectors of Election are elected, and to take the place of the four present Commissioners. It continues the Commissioners now in office, whose term expires in May next, till January following after the next general election, two Commissioners to be elected each year—one only to be voted for on each ticket. It gives the Mayors the power of removal in case of offences, but gives two-thirds of the Board power to reinstate. After 1860 it transfers the power to fill vacancies from the Governor to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. DIVEN moved to lay the bill on the table, and have it printed.

A warm debate followed, Senators SPINOLA, DOHERTY, MATHER, MANDEVILLE and WILLARD opposing the motion, and moving to refer the bill to the delegates from the Metropolitan Districts, or to the regular Standing Committee.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER urged the motion to lay it on the table.

After considerable discussion the bill was, by the consent of Mr. DIVEN, referred to the delegates of the Metropolitan District, with instructions to report at an early day, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to provide better means for the relief of indigent persons. Also a bill giving people in criminal trials the right to half as many peremptory challenges as a prisoner has.

The New-Utrecht and Gravesend fishery bill passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The bill to create a new Ward in the city of Rochester, was read a third time and by consent passed.

The Governor's Message being the special order, it was then taken up and progress reported.

Several bills, all of a private character, then went through the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

A Bull of Excommunication—Tortures for the Recusant.

Special Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

Mr. DOUGLAS having abandoned the Democratic Party, and thrown himself entirely into the arms of Republicanism and fanaticism, *it is becoming a duty for the friends of the time-honored organization of Democracy to treat him as its enemy*: and those who have followed his lead will discover before long that they have sold their political faith and honesty for less than a "mess of pottage." The country is already aware that the President has ousted the Postmaster at Chicago, who forgot that he *owed certain duties to the party which was rewarding him*, and gave his influence to the enemies of the National Administration. For similar reasons, the Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, has also been removed, and in both these instances Democrats, *good and true*, have received the places vacated.

It is not improbable that Gov. MEDARY, who has been appointed Postmaster at Columbus, will repurchase the *Ohio Statesman*, and again make it what it was for years, while under his control—*the organ of true Democracy in the Northwest*. There can be no doubt that the great mass of the Democrats—of the people—of Ohio, are anxious to get rid of the sickening agitation about Kansas. They have been deluded for years on the subject, and in consequence have found their State becoming a very hot-bed of treason. They are now realizing the evils which naturally result from unrestrained fanaticism and uncurbed treason, and the sober second thought will bring them back to their first love of Democracy. *President Buchanan is determined to reward those who are faithful*, and the country may rely upon it that political traitors and renegades will receive no countenance or favor.

A VIRGINIA PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW PARTY TEST, ETC.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

If advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution is to be made the touchstone of Democracy now, we would like to be informed what is to be the *next party test*. The Kansas question may be settled soon. We heartily trust that it will. But whether it be done to-day or to-morrow, this year or the next, we would ask of the disorganizers, who would excommunicate every Democrat differing from the Administration in regard to it, *if they propose a reconstruction of the party as often as a great question is adjusted?* Do they look upon the Democratic Party as an organization based upon *measures* instead of principles—an organization founded for temporary purposes, and held together by a community of sentiment on a single question of the day, and that, too, with reference, not to the principle involved, but altogether to the measure proposed? *If so, they are inculcating a suicidal doctrine.* They are denying the origin, the essence, and the object of Democracy. They are tearing away the corner-stone of the edifice they occupy.

The Democratic Party has arrived at a critical period in its history. The American people have arrived at a critical period in their history, too. A disorganization of the Democracy now must inevitably and speedily lead to a disruption of the Union. The one would follow the other as surely as night succeeds day. And for our part we would not separate the sequence from the cause if we could; for, when the Democratic Party is disorganized, Black Republicanism must triumph; and when that takes place, the only safety for the South will be in *secession*. We have not yet lost our regard for the Union. We would perpetuate it, if possible. But we would not kneel at an altar that is desecrated, and mock the Creator by doing reverence to a symbol of sacrilege, in the name of religion. We would not corroborate the imputation of falsity upon self-government, by acquiescing in such an outrage upon the Constitution of the United States as would be perpetrated in the inauguration of an Abolition Executive. We would sooner show to the world that constitutional liberty *is practicable*, by establishing a separate republic on the same basis of principles promulgated by the founders of the Confederacy. We would preserve the Union by making the South secure. And to both these patriotic ends, the Democratic Party alone is equal. Divide the Democracy, and, as we have said, you destroy the defence of the Slave States, and dissolve the Union. Hence we hold that now is the time, not for impetuosity, rashness and violence, but for calm deliberation, moderate remonstrance, and wise forbearance on the part of those Democrats that differ, not upon principle, but upon a mere measure of expediency—*the means of enforcing the principle* upon which they all concur. Dissension in the Democratic Party, especially at this juncture, may prove fatal to its fortunes in 1860.

Our readers are aware that we cordially approve the President's position on the Kansas question—that we earnestly and zealously advocate the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. *But we will not join in maledictions against those Democrats who dissent from our own and the views of the Administration on this question.* We believe them to be actuated by the promptings of patriotism. And the day may not be distant when their services will be needed both by the President and the country. Let us remember the hard-fought battle of 1856. Let us look back upon our past struggles in a common cause against the enemies of the South. Let us not be unmindful that there is a future before us; that the Black Republicans are united, and that division in our ranks must inevitably invite them to an easy victory over us in the next Presidential contest.

Democrats may differ upon measures—but they should never divide except upon principles. Let them beware then of improper party tests in times like these.

Personal.

Mr. GEO. W. KENDALL of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from his sheep *ranche* in Texas: "I have pasturage for 20,000 sheep and any number of horses and cattle, and to see all this space covered, is now what I am working for. I don't bother my mind a moment about Kansas or BRIGHAM YOUNG, or politics of any kind—don't care who is President—fear God and hate the Indians—am indifferent about WALKER and the devil—try to keep my feet warm and head cool—and smoke my pipe in peace with all mankind."

Governor Wise wrote a letter to the citizens of Charlestown, Mass., in response to an invitation to attend the celebration of Washington's birth-day, in which he says: "On Monday Virginia unveils her equestrian statue of Washington, and I trust that the pageant may reinvigorate our patriotism. It is pleasant to reflect that your people will, at the same time, be celebrating the anniversary birth day. Would to God that our countrymen everywhere would adopt the rule."

The sculptor, Bartholomew, has completed in Rome, his statue of "Eve." It will soon be sent to the United States.

The different religious denominations of Boston, have confided to a set of visitors the work of canvassing the city and schools for religious purposes.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. Present, General NYE, Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, Messrs. CHOLWELL, STRANAHAN and BOWEN.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolution relative to the observance of the Sabbath:

Resolved, That the Counsel of this Board be requested to collate the laws of the State and the ordinance of the Corporation of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respecting the observance of the Sabbath, and that they be published and distributed at the several Station-houses within the Metropolitan Police District.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of Police be directed to issue an order to the Captains of Police, instructing them to enforce the laws and ordinances referred to in the foregoing resolution, so far as may be applicable to their respective Precincts, and to report on Monday of every week all violations thereof to the General Superintendent.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to report to the District-Attorney of the county in which such laws and ordinances shall be violated, the names of persons so violating them, so that they may be prosecuted in pursuance of law. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following rules and regulations for the government of the House of Detention for witnesses:

1. The keeper of the House of Detention shall be prepared to receive all witnesses who may be committed by any of the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police District, any day between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., from the 18th of April to the 1st of November, and from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., between the 1st November and the 1st of April.

2. He shall keep books of record for each of the counties in the Metropolitan District, in which shall be entered the names of all witnesses, by whom committed, the date of committal, and the nature of the crime, or case, for which the witness was detained to testify.

3. He shall supply the witnesses with sound and wholesome food, and in sufficient quantities, and at such rates per day for each, as may, from time to time, be deemed equitable by the Board of Police.

4. He shall render his bills for board of witnesses on the 1st of every month to the Supervisor of the county from whence such witnesses may have been committed.

5. There shall be, under the keeper, and subject to his orders, two watchmen, one of whom shall always be on duty to guard the building, and prevent the escape of witnesses committed.

6. No person shall be allowed to visit the witnesses before 10 o'clock, A. M., or after 3 o'clock, P. M.; nor shall any person be allowed to visit them, except by the express permission of the keeper or of the committing magistrate, or of the District-Attorney of the county from which such witnesses were committed, except counsel.

7. No visits shall be permitted on Sundays, except by clergymen to perform religious service.

8. The Police Surgeon of the Fourth District shall have charge of the patients in the House of Detention, and shall have supervision of the sanitary condition of the building. It shall be his duty to report thereon to the Board of Police, from time to time, and at least once in every three months, setting forth the general condition of the inmates, the quality of their food, and whether provided in sufficient quantities.

Some slight discussion relative to bathing and other accommodations ensued, after which the resolutions were adopted.

Mayor POWELL then submitted a communication from the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, asking that the Police should be instructed to keep the tracks free from snow.

General NYE said there was a difficulty between the police of Brooklyn and the Railroad Company about clearing the track. For his part, he had serious doubts whether policemen could really interfere in the matter. The Company, he thought, ought to take away their own snow

Mr. STRANAHAN was of opinion that the Company should obey the ordinance before the police were called in.

Mayor TIEMANN thought the Railroad Company should carry the snow away.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the General Superintendent be instructed to report to the Board, at the next meeting, why the ordinance of the City of Brooklyn, relative to the removal of snow from the tracks, was not carried into effect. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN called the attention of the Board to the circumstance that, in a recent descent made by the police upon a model artist establishment, three captains of police were discovered as spectators. Now, one of the captains informed him (Mr. BOWEN) that he was there on duty.

Mayor TIEMANN remarked that Captain Turnoull was outside of the building on a matter strictly connected with his duty, and that there were no policemen inside, who were not there strictly on duty. The report to the contrary effect was altogether erroneous.

Mr. BOWEN said that Captain Turnbull was the party to whom he alluded. He was not in the building, and only in the neighborhood in fulfillment of duty. Mr. BOWEN requested the reporter to draw attention to the fact.

Mr. STRANAHAN in the case of James Byrnes, charged with being off his beat on two occasions, moved that he be suspended from pay for ten days. Adopted.

The charge against Stephen Coyle, for arresting a citizen unjustly, had been examined into. Coyle was over-zealous in the performance of his duty, but no ill-will was shown. Complaint dismissed.

William Atkinson for finding his way, while on duty, to a bad grog shop, was dismissed from the force.

John Creighton, for absenting himself three or four days from duty, was dismissed, to be paid only to the last time he reported himself at the Station-House.

The case of Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, charged with striking the Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, on the head with his club, while said Company was engaged in a contest with Engine Company No. 7 was brought before the notice of the Board by Mayor POWELL. He did not wish Mr. Folk to be dismissed from office, but thought he should be rebuked by the Board. In calling up the report of the previous meeting he moved an amendment to reprimand him.

Mr. STRANAHAN differed from Mayor POWELL, and thought that Mr. Folk should not be even rebuked.

Mayor POWELL characterized Mr. Folk as being very overbearing in the performance of his duty, and repeated that he was worthy of rebuke, and of severe rebuke.

Gen. NYE said the fact was well established that the affair had grown out of an ill-feeling between the rival fire companies Nos. 4 and 7. The Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn, he thought, understood well the relative position of these two companies, and took premonitory steps to prevent a collision. Foremen must learn that, like other citizens, they must obey the laws.

Mayor POWELL said that one point must not be lost sight of. The Fire Company No. 4 were charged with using insulting language to the Police Force. Now, while no man, more than himself, would properly protect the Police, he did not think that insulting language addressed to any policeman authorized him to knock the offender down with his club. He understood that Deputy Superintendent Folk was exceedingly irritable in disposition, and very handy in handling his club. A little talking to would probably do him good.

Mr. BOWEN thought that Folk had better resign at once.

Mr. STRANAHAN again defended Folk. The rowdy portion of the Brooklyn firemen, he said, were not well disposed towards him, because he would not, when he could help it, allow them to have their noise and jollification whenever they felt disposed, in defiance of all law and order. The truth was, Folk is known as a terror to evil doers, and only the evil doers complain of him. The citizens of Brooklyn, outside of the rowdy portion of the Fire Department, did not find any fault with him. He therefore moved that the charge be dismissed. The vote was taken on Mayor POWELL'S amendment, and it was lost. Consequently the charge against Deputy Superintendent Folk was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN offered the resignation of Frank Spicer of the Seventeenth Precinct. Accepted. The resignation of Willet Smith of the Sixteenth Precinct was also accepted.

Mayor TIEMANN presented a communication concerning the use of steam by the New-Haven Company below Forty-second street which was not acted upon.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the complaint against officers Edson and King for receiving eight dollars contrary to the regulations be dismissed. Adopted.

Also that officers Rockwell, Perkins and Eldridge be reprimanded for going off their beats and fined one day's pay.

Also that the complaint against officers Taylor and Fuller, Fourth Precinct for extorting money, be dismissed, there being no truth in the charge. That the complaint against officer Hunt be dismissed. That officer Green be suspended for fifteen days from pay, for going off his post. That the charges against officers Davies, Chunk and Stevens, of the Twenty-first Precinct, be dismissed. That the charge against John Slowey be dismissed. Also, the charge against Solomon Birdsall, for pushing Francis A. Matthews at the Calico Ball, at the Academy of Music, Birdsall having only done his duty. Mr. BOWEN also moved that Joshua H. Hyatt should lose five days' pay for deserting his post. Also, George H. Loeker, the same penalty, for the same offence. Also, John S. Underhill, of the Sixth Precinct.

The charge brought against officers Williams and Barry, of arresting two women at Brooks' Dancing Academy, under a pretext that they were thieves, and afterwards trying to induce them to go to an assignation house, was dismissed, after due inquiry, as frivolous.

The Board then went into secret session, when the following Brooklyn appointments were made:

Sergeants—Rufus W. Craft, Daniel Ferry, Geo. W Rogers.

Patrolmen—Andrew Gregory, Robt. M. Phrainor, John Dawson, Leonard Beasley, Wm. Shaw, Joseph Mitchell, Daniel B. Cumpston.

Doorman—John H. Zindle.

The Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has given his personal denial to the current rumor that the abolition of the high office he holds was contemplated by the Government.

The counsel for Monroe Stewart, the third person under sentence for the McKeesport murder, has arrived at Harrisburg with a petition to the Executive, containing over 5,000 signatures.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—The arrest of a shrewd confidence operator, named J. W. Watson, *alias* J. C. Davis, has just been effected by ex-officer Bowyer, formerly a detective under Chief Matsell. Some time ago, while Mr. Bowyer was in Philadelphia, he learned that a gentleman, calling himself J. W. Watson, had "done" a Philadelphia merchant, named E. B. Shee, out of a note for $600. It appears that Mr. Watson, who was stopping at the Girard House, advertised to purchase first-rate business paper on peculiarly advantageous terms. Seeing the advertisement, Mr. Shee called at the hotel with the note of a leading house, which he wished to have discounted. Watson took him to his room, and he was there shown a number of notes which Watson said he had recently purchased from various merchants of that City, and also of New-York and Boston, on account of a New-York firm. Mr. Watson agreed to take the note, and left the room ostensibly to get the money from the office safe where he said he had $4,000 deposited, taking the note with him. Mr. Shee waited about an hour for Mr. Watson's return, and then sent for the landlord, who informed him that Mr. Watson had just paid his bill and left. Mr. Bowyer undertook to get track of the accused, but could learn nothing of him until Friday morning last, when he encountered him on board of a Hoboken ferry-boat. He immediately arrested him and took him by the next train to Philadelphia, and conducted him before the Mayor of that city. In his possession were found about $500 in money, a gold watch, a Colt's revolver and a general assortment of jewelry. Upon the evidence produced against him he was committed by the Mayor for examination, and is now locked up awaiting his trial. Since the arrest, Mr. Bowyer has discovered that Watson has been practising the "confidence game" on an extensive scale in Boston, and that he had swindled several firms out of watches and other property by giving checks on different banks, signed J. C. Davis; the checks of course proving worthless. On searching the room of the prisoner in Hoboken, several bills were found in the name of J. C. Davis for jewelry and other goods, also a number of promissory notes which he had no doubt obtained fraudulently. One of the notes was drawn by Gibbs & Jeurey in favor of Edward Allen for $2,500, payable at the Fairhaven Bank, Connecticut; another for $1,500, dated Boston, Jan. 23, 1858, in favor of J. C. Davis, by James F. Dane, and another for $2,000, dated Boston, Dec. 23, 1857, drawn to the order of Jewel G. Muche by T. C. Whitmore, Treasurer of the Boston and Maine foundry. Watson, it appears, during the past two years has obtained large amounts of money on forged drafts. About 15 years ago he was arrested in this City for forging a check on Col. Tompkins.

D. WEYMSS JOBSON AND FULMINATING POWDERS.—Yesterday morning D. Weymss Jobson made a complaint before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, against John Allen, dentist, at No. 30 Bond-street, charging him with having made threats of violence against him, and sending a letter containing fulminating powder, with the intention of maiming him. He alleged that the threats were made during the examination of Lola Montez before Mr. John A. Whiting, referee, some days ago. The letter containing the powder was sent to him several weeks since. Fortunately he opened the letter with unusual care, and thus prevented any serious injury to himself. Upon the complaint of Jobson, Mr. Allen was sent for by the Justice, and shortly made his appearance. He denied the charge of sending the letter, and had Mr. Whiting examined to rebut the allegation of threatened violence, while Lola Montez was examined before him as a referee. Mr. Whiting denied that any demonstration of violence was made, or any threats uttered by Mr. Allen at the time referred to. Justice WELSH dismissed the complaint.

SERIOUS ALTERCATION BETWEEN BROTHERS.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, two brothers, named John and Daniel Lynch, residing at No. 272 Water-street, engaged in a quarrel, and, coming to blows, John struck the other, and was pushed by him into the street, and the door fastened behind him. He immediately burst the door open, when Daniel struck him upon the head with a stick of wood, prostrating him upon the floor. Officer Brackett, of the Fourth Ward, who was passing at the time, at once arrested Daniel, and conveyed him before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for examination. John was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds, which proved to be of a dangerous character, were carefully attended to.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Frank Fowler and Robert Edmonds, who were arrested on Saturday for selling a countryman, named Alanson Knox, two California tickets of $300 each, the regular price being only $200, were brought before the Mayor for examination yesterday. It was claimed in their behalf that they were not acting as agents for the company, but simply speculating in the tickets, which they claimed they had a legitimate right to do. The Mayor dissented from this view of the matter, and held the men until the case could be submitted to the District Attorney. The counsel of the accused proposed to have the subject brought before a Justice of the Supreme Court on a writ of *certiorari*.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—A Mrs. Hanley, living at No. 191 Chambers-street, made complaint yesterday, before the Mayor, against a man named James Gardiner, who, she alleged, was trying every means in his power to entice from home her daughter Ellen, 17 years of age, with a view to ruin her. Gardiner was arrested by Officer McArthur, and brought before the Mayor, who let him off on his promising not to see the girl any more.

LOTTERY DEALERS.—William Norman, of No. 170 Washington-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. He was brought before the Mayor and held in $500 to answer the charge.

General Scott in Richmond—Reception by the Legislature—Speeches in each House.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

General SCOTT entered the Senate Chamber at about 1 o'clock. Long before his entrance the seats of Senators were nearly filled by ladies, to whom in courtesy they were surrendered. When the veteran soldier entered the door he was hailed with loud applause both from the densely crowded gallery and the floor of the chamber. He was led forward by Senator THOMPSON, who introduced him to the President, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, a gallant soldier who, I can also add, is an honor to his country, an honor to Virginia, and an honor to his native county—Dinwiddie—which I represent here.

The President of the Senate spoke as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT: As the presiding officer of this body, it is my agreeable duty to welcome you to the hall of the Senate of Virginia. The people of your native State, through their Representatives in the Senate, greet you and bid you welcome. In doing so we honor our whole country as well as yourself. I will not indicate in your presence the deeds and services which have rendered your name immortal. The history of your country will be your most eloquent eulogy. It is, indeed, a source of patriotic pride that we have in our country such a distinguished soldier and eminent patriot to participate with us in the inauguration of the equestrian statue of the Father of his Country. As the organ of the Senate I, therefore, most cordially welcome you in our midst.

General SCOTT seemed to labor under some emotion, and, after a moment's silence, replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I cannot give expression to the deep emotions of pleasure I experience at this reception in my native State. Little did I expect to meet with such honors here, and from you. I find myself in the midst of my countrymen—my dear countrymen—natives of the State which was the cradle of my first hopes—my first ambition. In my long career—more remarkable, perhaps, for its length than its brilliancy—I have ever felt the responsibility I inherited by my birth. I have always said, what will Virginia say of me? And when, in the course of my public life, I have always remembered at its most important points that I bore a portion of her honor on my shoulders, I have said that if I proved recreant, I would be doubly damned in her estimation and that of the country. It was in the school of Virginia that I imbibed those principles which have guided me through life, and it is by the example of her WASHINGTON, and other great Virginians, that I am inspired with the desire to be remembered by my State. That desire has been accomplished far beyond my most sanguine expectations. Honors upon honors she has heaped upon me, and I could not, if I would, even forget her favors. At the end of the war of 1812-'15, she presented me with the sword I now possess. She has given my name to one of her counties; and after the lapse of a third of a century, when my little services might be supposed to have been forgotten, she honored me with a vote of thanks and a gold medal. I allude to these things in a spirit of gratitude, and not of vanity. The time has passed away for that. I have arrived at that age when the passions are mellowed, and the imagination ceases to be fiery and irregular—an age of quiet and enjoyment, and the scenes of this day will fill me with grateful memories, and I will bear its recollections with me to that final resting place to which, in the course of nature, I am rapidly tending. With a Virginia heart, I tender to all Virginians my gratitude and my affection.

After the applause following the speech had subsided, the President of the Senate introduced Gen. SCOTT to the members of the body. Many of the ladies present also sought and obtained introductions. After some time spent in this manner, the Speaker resumed the chair, and on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, Lieut.-General SCOTT was conducted into the Hall at 1 o'clock, by Mr. EDMUNDS and other members of the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said: Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to present to you and the House, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. [Great applause.]

The Speaker, (having previously arisen from his seat,) said: Gen. SCOTT—It affords me great pleasure, Sir, to welcome you to this Hall, and introduce you to gentlemen comprising the popular branch of the Legislature of Virginia, and to extend to you, for them, and through them, for the people of this Commonwealth, a hearty welcome to your native State. [Applause.] I would do violence to my own feelings, and would, I am sure, do violence to your own gallantry, if I did not include the ladies, who are assembled here to-day, in this cordial assurance of welcome. You have returned to Virginia, on this occasion, to unite in demonstrations of respect to a name we all delight to esteem and to honor—to unite in the inauguration of yon emblem, commemorative of him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Loud applause.] We have before us, Sir, in your person, the hero of Chippewa and of Lundy's Lane. [Applause.] We have the conqueror of Mexico. [Renewed applause.] We have, in short, Sir, the first captain of the age. [Continuous applause.] Sir, I am sure that your own noble heart will appreciate the declaration, when I announce to you, as I feel authorized to do, that you occupy a place in the heart of every Virginian. In conclusion, Sir, permit me to say, that it will ever be a most pleasing recollection that I have had the honor to perform this most agreeable duty, and to extend this most cordial welcome. [Loud applause.]

General SCOTT said, in substance: Mr. Speaker: I am somewhat accidentally in the capital of Virginia. I could not allow the interesting ceremonies which are about to be performed on the public grounds to pass by without being present on the occasion; and I came here, Sir, to witness the demonstrations in honor of the "Father of his Country;" but, instead of being a mere spectator of that scene, as I had expected—a mere looker on—I am met by the assembled Representatives of the Commonwealth, and have been honored by them with a cordiality and kindness which I could not have expected. Virginia has always taken a lively interest in those of her sons who have endeavored well in the cause of the Commonwealth. It has been my fortune to be benefited by that maternal feeling. I have had conferred upon me high honors, the recollection of which I have ever cherished. Soon after the end of the war 1815, I had conferred upon me by the Legislature of this State a sword of honor—a beautiful token of approval, which, I regret to say, I have not with me at this time. The sword I have on is a Louisiana sword, and happened to be the only one within reach when I left Washington. At a subsequent period, Virginia did me the honor to confer upon me a gold medal, which would set forth the distinction by which I had gained the approbation of the Representatives of a State that I am proud to own as my dear old Mother. Later, they conferred another honor upon me, by passing highly-complimentary resolutions; and now, forty-four years after the first honor, which was bestowed upon me by the Legislature of Virginia, I am received here by a warmth and cordiality which make me feel that this honor is the proudest of them all. [Applause.] When I reflect upon all these testimonials of regard, I may say, without arrogance, that my life has not been entirely in vain. From my earliest youth I was fired with an ardent desire to prove myself worthy of this Commonwealth; and now, to receive such generous applause I truly gratifying to my feelings. It will cheer the remaining days of life; it will lighten my path to the grave.

After a few more remarks of a similar purport, General SCOTT concluded by reiterating his thanks for the honors which had been conferred upon him.

The Speaker then vacated the chair, and introduced the illustrious guest to the members and others.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT THE PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the usual quietness which pervades the Parker House, School-street, was disturbed by the discharge of a pistol. We learn that a gentleman from New-York, Mr. F. BIRGE, had occasion to go to a privy, and while there, Mr. L. D. MERRILL, of this city, went there, forced open the door, spat several times in Mr. B.'s face, and then catching him by the coat, pulled him out into the entry. Both gentlemen were strangers, and Mr. B., who did not understand the meaning of such ungentlemanly treatment, repaired to his room, and immediately came back to the bar-room. Observing Mr. MERRILL standing there, he asked the clerk if he, (pointing to Mr. M.) was connected with the house. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he turned and saw a Mr. DUNBAR, who was with Mr. MERRILL, approaching, at the same time rolling up his sleeves as if to fight. Mr. BIRGE thereupon drew a pistol and aimed it, when Mr. M. knocked it downwards, the ball lodging in the wall near the floor.

Capt. JONES of the Second Police Station, detective HEATH, a New-York police officer, and another gentleman, were dining at the hotel at the time. Capt. JONES, observing the pistol, sprang forward and secured it, and arrested BIRGE, who was taken to the Station-House. He was shortly after bailed out by Mr. PARKER.—*Boston Traveller*, 22d.

An excitement exists in Cleveland in regard to the sudden death of a colored girl named Rebecca Stanton, who resided with a Mrs. Tillman. The girl was engaged to a young colored man of Niagara Falls, named Lee, and was to have been married last Wednesday. It is stated that Mrs. Tillman was bitterly opposed to Rebecca's marrying this man, and strongly advised her never to marry at all. About a week previous to the day on which the girl was to have been married she died. She had some $2,000 in property, which falls to Mrs. Tillman.

The masquerade balls in Chicago have been complained of as tending to immorality.

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This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., will, by special request, repeat his lecture on *Washington and his Portraits*, in the Lecture Room of the Society, at 7½ o'clock, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst. Tickets 50 cents, may be had of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped** Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

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☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Mellographs**—For sending in letters, without extra postage, can only be had at GRANT & ALCOOKE'S, No. 483 Broadway, where every other style of picture is made at the shortest notice. Last chance, as their Gallery will be for sale on the 1st of March.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.** Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

WAHL—CARR.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 29, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. BERNHARD A. WAHL to Miss JULIA L. CARR.

DIED.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COUENHOVEN, late Lieutenant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Robert Clark, No. 42 East 30th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, SAMUEL MARTIN, aged 71 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM H. SMITH, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence on 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts., (Yorkville.)

SPARKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at the residence of her brother, Jas. D. Sparkman, Miss ANN SPARKMAN, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 4 Bedford av., between Division av. and Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near the Williamsburg ferries.

GREEN.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Sunday evening, Feb. 21, 1858, at his residence, suddenly, GARRET GREEN, of the firm of G. & E. Green, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt on arrival of the 11 A. M. train from New-York.

LEE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, ELIZA G., wife of WILLIAM P. LEE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

MACY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, HENRY MACY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 5, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Oliver-st.

MANIERRE.—In this City, HELEN, daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline Manierre, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 West 24th-st. Service at the house at 10 A. M. precisely, this day. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BELDEN.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES BELDEN, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SNOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, GEORGE HENRY SNOW, aged 6 years and 28 days, son of Ephriam L. Snow.

The E. L. SNOW Social Union, Sons of Temperance, and other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Lexington av., corner 33d-st.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, ZACHARIAH COOPER, aged 55 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Mr. Elmondorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BALLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. DANIEL BALLARD, of Boston, Mass., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, to-day, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JAMES.—At Highland Grove, Fishkill Landing, on Monday, Feb. 22, at the residence of A. H. Schultz, EDWARD G., eldest son of B. Lloyd and the late Margaret A. James, aged 8 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fishkill Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad to meet the train leaving Chambers st. at 11¾ A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF.—At Danbury, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 22, FRANK ALFRED, the youngest son of Rev. Geo. W. and E. W. Woodruff, aged 5 years and 6 months.

TAYLOR.—In Havana, Cuba, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of inflammation of the bowels, SINCLAIR TAYLOR, of this City, aged 21 years, only son of Jane H., and the late Robert W. Taylor, and grandson of the late Thos. T. Woodruff.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

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EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO. No. 196 Greenwich-st.,
Are now prepared to fill orders for the following articles, at the lowest rates for cash:
MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked and pickled,) SALMON, SHAD,
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDRS, LARD, BUTTER
and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

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The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.
They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk, by this means separating into tender flakes, in which state the stomach may receive them.
These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.
Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "Wing." The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. Thompson & Co.'s, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

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Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver a lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Church No. 548 Broadway. Subject—*Social Forces*. The entire proceeds will be given to the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the General Poor of the City. Tickets to be had at APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', and CROWEN'S Bookstores, or at the Church on the evening of the lecture.

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In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in this market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

AN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION,
One which richly merits all the commendations bestowed upon it by men of every profession or calling, and indorsed by upwards of 2,000 persons who appreciate the value of this the only perfect Fountain Pen ever offered to the public. Any one who needs a pen is invited to examine these. We are pleased to show them, whether you wish to purchase or not.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
No. 262 Broadway, 2d door above Warren-st.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

CASTERS FOR HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.—A constant supply of plated and Britannia table Casters, with cut and mould bottles made of the best materials, and for their strength and durability adapted to use in public houses. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE
LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR
APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858.—SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858.
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers.
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE STORE NO. 380 BOWERY
WILL
POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY,
Feb. 27.
The goods must be sold.
BARGAINS, GENUINE BARGAINS,
Can be bought.
Elegant Black Silks at 75c.
Real French Merinoes, 62½c.
Plain French De Laines 25c., worth 44c.
Stella Shawls, $3 50, worth $6 50.
Blankets from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
Lace Curtains $5 per pair.
Embroideries, &c., &c.
DEBOST BROTHERS, No. 380 Bowery.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
Spring and Summer dry goods,
By the assignees of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Comprising in part
Rich bareges, barege robes,
Lawns and organdies,
Silks and shawls,
Linen goods, &c., &c.
At prices far below the cost of production.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
By assignees, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
Only four days more.
The store will positively close on Thursday next, the 25th instant.
The entire balance of stock is now selling far below former prices.
The store-fixtures, and furniture for sale cheap.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Great bargains in Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, just received from auction, very slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, and sold for account of the Insurance Companies. Also, a large lot of Rich Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets. Also several other cheap lots will be offered this morning.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.—IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, diapers, toweling, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, blankets, flannels, quilts, and a general assortment of dry goods, selling cheap, at
WM. MATHEWS', No. 54 Catharine-st.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—DEMOREST'S Grand Opening of the Spring Fashions, Monday, March 1. No. 375 Broadway, branches No. 322 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 55 DEY-STREET.—STORE AND LOFTS to let, stock for sale, with the good will of the business of the late firm of HASTINGS & FORBY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST ESTIMABLE and trustworthy young woman (a Protestant) as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and fine laundress; is very fond of children; can take charge of a babe from birth; is kind, attentive, and of a patient disposition; gets up fine washing in superior style; humble and respectful to her employer; most highly recommended for capability, intelligence and good moral character. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., at MRS MANNING'S.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City in one family. They seldom change their places. Will do the work of a private family. One as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking. The other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing and ironing. Wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 161 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; one as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY SIX SMART PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; two are good cooks, washers and ironers; two chambermaids and waiters; and two as nurses and seamstresses, with good City reference; also, by a number of smart, experienced girls in various branches of household work, at moderate wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; is well recommended. Also a Scotch cook; is a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS,
Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most experienced young woman, with long and unquestionable City reference, as chambermaid and nurse; will be found perfectly efficient in her duties, of a willing and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS SITUATIONS, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST young man in a private family. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 3d-av.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, Times Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOMAN for general housework; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK, TO ATTEND A DRY GOODS store, who has some experience in the business. Must be of good character, and have good references. Apply at No. 517 Greenwich-st. A. WILDEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, A SUPERIOR SELECTION of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selection comprises the most efficient children's nurses, thorough cooks, waiter girls, and general servants; also, experienced coachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.
WM. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game soups, &c.; competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen; can produce undoubted testimonials; lived ten years in one family; is obliging and willing, kind and respectful to her employer; wants a quiet domestic family; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and seamstress; is a girl who thoroughly understands her duties in any of the above departments; will be found a person of a kind, good disposition, and an acquisition in any family where neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Inquire for "NURSE," at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape-house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young women, situations separate or together, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, or would go as laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging; good places more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, in either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the poultry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, WILLING WOMAN wishes a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, and understands milk and butter; has a good boy, 12 years old, very smart; would do waiting and be generally useful; she would take moderate wages if the lad was taken with her; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD COOKS washers and ironers; three chambermaids and waitresses; a young Scotch girl as nurse; a Protestant mulatto cook, or general housework; and by a number of smart, competent girls in various branches of domestic work, with good references, varying from two to seven years. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; is a competent chambermaid and a most magnificent shirt ironer. Wages $7 and $8 a month. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING Protestant young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker; and an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference; call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address B. C., care of Mr. CARR, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st.; best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class Protestant and Catholic girls, who have the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but honest servants admitted.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—SITUATED at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from the City, and half-a-mile from the Depot of the Harlem Railroad.

Twenty acres, on which is a two-story double-house, nearly new; barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house and extensive new sheds, two wells of water, as soft as the Croton, one inclosed in the wash house; two stone kitchens adjoin the main house. The grounds contain abundance of apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach and quince trees, in bearing. The garden is supplied with large asparagus beds, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. Also,

Sixty acres adjoining, chiefly in meadow, on which are beautiful building-sites; also, 35 acres adjoining the last, on which also are commanding building sites. Each plot contains a sufficiency of wood. The land is high and remarkably healthy, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools. Terms liberal, and property in the City would be taken in exchange. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations, of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country-seat at Spuyten Duyvel, near station, churches, schools, &c.; a genteel Gothic house of good size and having all modern conveniences, good out-buildings; land 1½ acres, well laid out for lawn, garden and fruit; fine views of Hudson and Harlem Rivers. If not sold, will be let with house furnished or not. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858.—The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 24 miles from this City via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P.M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 16 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For parties, apply to J. C. MALLOY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

HUDSON RIVER—SEVERAL VERY FINE building-sites for sale, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 35 miles from the City, near the railroad depôt. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office of J. M. Burnett, (basement.)

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 30 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.
5 elegant brown-stone houses on 5th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 6th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground 100 feet square on 4th-av. and 29th st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University-place.
A house in St Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lease of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the Emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,000,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 386 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply, personally or by mail, to
CHARLES WIECK
No. 386 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water gas, range &c., &c., No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park avs, for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 129 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 551 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS AT JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—30 lots of ground, being 200 by 250 feet, fronting on Green, Morgan and Bay sts., being the third block east of the railroad and ferry, and one block from the wharf. The streets are regulated, and the lots in good condition for building. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and a large portion of the money may lay on mortgage. Inquire of F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having located themselves at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE FINEST AVENUES in Brooklyn, a genteel dwelling, nearly new, well built and conveniently arranged, expressly for the present occupant. House 22x34—extension 11x13 feet; contains 10 rooms, kitchen, with improved range, cellar and wash room, warm air, gas fixtures, force pump &c., &c. The lot 27x100; a neat garden and private entrance. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Some furniture cheap, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 4 Fulton-st., near the Ferry; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced brown stone and brick houses in all the streets from 12th to 51th st. at prices from $5,000 to $25,000. Inquire of RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner of 34th st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The house No. 118 Willow st., near Pierrepont-st., having all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house finished with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in the best part of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry; a pleasant and truly comfortable residence, contains ten rooms; has gas, water, range, furnace, &c.; yard, with flower border, grass plot and three grape vines. Lowest price $1,500—$2,000 can remain. Lot is over 25 feet wide. Furniture, which is modern, at valuation if wanted. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story and high basement brick house, which contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower baths, ranges, gas, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c., beautifully located in Hamilton-place, near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) and a few minutes' walk from the South 10th-st. Ferry.
Apply to E. METTLER, No. 241 Front-st.

EXCHANGE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate midway between the Railroad stations at William's Bridge and Mt. Vernon, worth $6,000, and in every respect a fine building site, will be exchanged for a lot in this City of equal value, in a good neighborhood, up town. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES OF cultivated land, with a good house hot-house, out-building and plenty of good water, at 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City by Railroad, in a very healthy situation, for $7,500, and no cash wanted now. The railroad rate by commutation is about 12½ cents a day. Address Z., Journal of Commerce, N. Y.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG.—EIGHTEEN acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a parsonage; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water, 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,500; three-quarters on mortgage.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of 75 acres, half mile north of the depôt; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic, 44 by 36, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, &c.; there is a fine garden, apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. E. E. FRAMBES, Piermont, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED, advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining subsoiling, manuring, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. Satisfactory references as to qualifications as scientific and practical agriculturists. Address, (during lecture season, stating wants and where interview may be had,) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 22d-st.; rent $850, including gas-fixtures; possession given immediately. Also, the following, with the modern improvements: 3-story, brown-stone house, high basement, No. 112 West 44th-st., $700; 4-story, brown-stone house No. 309 West 22d-st., $1,000; 3 story house No. 17 Lamartine-place, $800; 3 story and attic house No. 147 10th-av., $450; 2-story and attic house No. 169 West 16th-st., $450; possession given immediately. Brown-stone house, high stoop, in 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $750; 3-story house No. 248 West 13th-st., $450; several other houses in good locations. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 26-FEET front brown-stone 5-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., "a perfect gem of a house," splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studios for artists, and rooms for storage of furniture. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE UPPER PART of house northwest corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Also, the store and cellar No. 444 Broome-st., one door from Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOS. L. HEPBURN, No. 42 Pike st., or No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 112 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPER or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

$750.—TO LET—NO. 179 EAST NINETEENTH-st., a new English basement-house, 4 stories high, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown-stone house, containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant, if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 40 10th-st., West of 5th-av.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years.—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURNISHED 4 story, brown-stone, English-basement house, in good order, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. (Murray Hill.) Rent $1,100 per annum. The furniture nearly new, cost about $2,000 will be given to the lessee on expiration of the lease. Address J. A., box No. 3,230 Post-office.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the store; the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry, each separate. Apply to J. H. BONN, 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

RARE CHANCE.—$2,200.—A NEAT COTTAGE house and lot of ground on Palisade-av., West Hoboken, for sale. Terms easy. West Hoboken stages pass the door. Address BOGART, Box No. 34, New-York Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE TO A SMALL quiet family. Inquire at No. 233 Madison st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No 48 Livingston st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family up town in the central part of the City. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the Times office will be attended to. Address J. O.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN desires boarding with a strictly private and genteel family who keep a liberal table and dine about 2 o'clock. He is quiet and retired and will pay liberally for suitable accommodation. Address H. M. N., Times office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, in a new house, with a private family, one block from South 10th-st. Ferry. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the first of April, with a private family preferred. Must not be more than one hour's ride or sail distant from this City. Address A. A., box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; would give a preference to parties residing near the Wall-st. Ferry. Address T. P. W., at this office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM, with partial board, in a private house, below 20th-st. Address Y. Z., Box No. 3,114 Post-office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE SECOND STORY of a well furnished private house to let, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen, with board, if desired. Fire, gas and bath. Accommodations superior and terms moderate. Location West 22d-st. Address AVENUE, office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—SMALL house, and from 1 to 10 acres of good land, within 60 miles of the City, on the New-Haven or New Jersey Railroad. Rent must be low. Would exchange a farm in Wisconsin. Address S. T., Post-Office.

A DRILL ROOM AND ARMORY WANTED by a Military Company; location on or near Broadway, between 12th and Prince sts. Rent from $500 to $700. Address M., Box No. 2,910 Post-Office, stating location, terms and size, which must not be less than 25x80.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Postponed from Saturday last, in consequence of the storm, will positively take place THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to the weather. The entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over 500 lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house will be ready on the morning of the sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE COSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; magnificent diamond bracelet, rings, watches, &c., cost $2,000; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee; French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs. French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-tetes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above by order of the mortgagees, having been removed to said store for convenience of sale, the entire furniture of a City hotel, consisting in part of 750 yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, ingrain and stair do., hall oil cloth, gas chandeliers, curtains, pier glasses, parlor and bedroom furniture of every description, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, table cutlery, stoves, office-desks, kitchen furniture, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever. Terms of sale—Cash, in bankable money, and a cash deposit, in amount satisfactory to the auctioneer, will be required of every purchaser. Every article to be removed the day after sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWENTY-THREE HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, BANK, HAMMOND AND NINTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON BANK-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Bank-st.

ON HAMMOND-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Hammond-st.

ON WAVERLEY PLACE—The valuable house and lot No. 119, near 6th-av.

ON NINTH STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 45, near 5th-av.

ON NINTH-STREET—The valuable lot adjoining No. 47, with brick stable.

The above property contains modern improvements, and the sale will be absolute. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD PARLOR and chamber furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, &c., THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. to satisfy a mortgage.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, without any reserve, the entire contents of the house, viz.: two suites of parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble-top etageres, pier glass, several oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, hat-stand, with a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, oak extension table. For full particulars, see this day's Herald and the catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.
HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale will take place on THURSDAY, 25th, at No. 216 Pearl-st. In addition to the usual assortment, will be found 10 packages English fancy goods, tea-trays, mathematical instruments, telescopes, 100 doz. fry pans, percussion caps, a large lot of Birmingham pattern cards, Polish rings, hooks and hinges, &c. Also, an invoice of American ivory cutlery, slightly imperfect. Damaged goods—also a large lot damaged goods saved from the late fire, No. 58 Maiden-lane. Sold for account of whom it may concern.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Illinois. $97,000 Missouri State 6s, 1875-'76. ALSO—New Orleans City 6s; Cumberland Coal and Iron Company and Magnetic Iron Company Bonds; Atlantic and Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip; Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company Stock; Phenix and Bank of New-York Bank Stocks. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 168 Chambers-st., the balance of their stock of ornamental and plain gilt mirrors and frames, mahogany glasses and frames of all sizes, engravings, &c., &c.

The assortment is complete, and will be sold without regard to cost, affording the trade an opportunity for profitable investment, seldom if ever before offered.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of paintings by artists of the ancient and modern schools; beautiful landscapes, Winter scenes, cattle pieces, still life's, marine, together with the works of Postelle, Van Houden, Cuyp, Polenburg, Maes, Hartnick, and other artists of equal merits. The paintings are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE and lot No 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy Park, will be sold by auction, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M. This property presents great inducements to persons desiring a moderate-priced house in a fashionable neighborhood. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, COPPER BOILER at auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday) 10½ o'clock, No. 162 Greenwich-st.; entire stock assorted pickles, fruits, preserves, jellies, paste drops, copper boiler, measure, pickle bottles, pie dishes, jelly glasses, peppers, mustards, scales, counters, shelving. Deposits required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE.—ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS, shoes and brogans at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., comprising a very desirable assortment of prime, fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to the Southern, Western and City trade, all of which will be sold without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.
JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE first-class Restaurant, "Shakespeare House," corner of Montague and Court sts. Is furnished in splendid style; location unsurpassed; now doing a lucrative and highly respectable business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON THIRTY-second-st., near 4th-av., and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also a large room, 40x102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or Meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jeweler, has a manufactory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A DRUG STORE and practice, in a populous neighborhood, being a business of $3,000 a year. To a physician, this is an excellent opportunity. Address MEDICUS, Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE HOTEL, CONTAINING about 100 rooms, and situated on one of the best avenues in the City. Apply at No. 7 Beaver-st.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNMUTILATED copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 333 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 File Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, ANDREW H. PRIDE AND LIONEL GOLDSMITH, on the 1st day of February inst., made and executed an assignment of their property to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 63 Wall-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conferring in relation to said assignment, and the proper disposition of the property thereby assigned. All persons having claims against said assignors are requested to present the same at said time and place. DUDLEY W. BAIN, Assignee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property affected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; sewer in 43d-st., from sewer in 10th-av to a point 80 feet west of 9th-av. That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.
THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR. }

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,186 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27 law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, }
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order
JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, GAS-fixtures and mirrors to furnish a house, on or before May 1; Newark property, free and clear, and cash will be given. Address G., Box No. 1,384 Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STORELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	1,009,748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies	108,142 74	
Paid Commissions	184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent	283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,031 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.		
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FRED. S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM S. COE,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.
Frederick R. Lee,
George L. Osborn,
Henry Shields,
Cornel's L. Everett,
Alfred Moore,
Henry J. Bowen,
D. Hennesey,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John R. Paxton,
Bartlet Smith,
Adam W. Spies,
Joseph H. Godwin,
John A. Deveau,
A. Stewart Black,
Charles J. Dodge,
John Shortwell,
James Humes,
Samuel Willets,
Samuel Weeks,
Andre Froment,
Edwin Pierson,
Benja'n W. Floyd,
Denton Pearsall,
S. Abrahams, M.D.,
Corn's B. Timpson,

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,
Philip W. Engs,
Henry A. Burr,
Zophar Mills,
Charles McDougall,
Peter H. Titus,
Adolp. F. Okershausen,
David Milliken,
Albert J. Delatour,
James Y. Watkins,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
George W. Hatch,
James Pryer,
Henry H. Elliott,
Archibald F. Finn,
George B. Waldron,
Paschal W. Turney,
Benjamin H. Lillie,
Edward S. Hall,
James P. Windle,
John Carle Jr.,
Lot C. Clark,
Homer Morgan,
James S. Aspinwall,
John McKesson,
Gerard Stuyvesant,
David Hoadley,
John C. Henderson,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Eugene Keteltas,
Franklin H. Delano,
Meredith Howland,
Henry Morgan,
Louis De Coppet,
Charles L. Vose,
Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Edward Cooper,
James B. Johnston,
M. M. Van Beuren,
Silas C. Herring,
Thomas F. Youngs,
John E. Devlin,
G. F. A. Hinrichs,
William Whitewright, Jr.,
Lindley M. Hoffman,
Henry M. Graham,
Lewis Francis,
Thomas G. Talmage,
Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } Feb. 3, 1858. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:
JOHN D. COCKS,
CZAR DUNNING,
G. A. JARVIS,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
EZRA LEWIS,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
A. P. OSTROM,
R. P. PERRIN,
S. L. HUSTED,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,
JAS. W. MARTENS,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,
JOHN SCHENCK,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
C. C. ROUMAGE,
WM. H. SIMONTON,
LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. S. WHITNEY,
JOS. W. GREENE,
SEYMOUR BURRELL,
WILLIAM POOLE,
CHARLES STANTON,
WM. W. WICKES,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,
S. W. MOORE,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
WM. L. COGSWELL,
JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND STATIONARY CYLINDER engine, complete and in first-rate order, 15 horse power; also, a hoisting apparatus, wheel and drum, in perfect order, and used but very little; may be seen at the factory No. 100 Horatio-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 336 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858. }

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.
MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL FIRST mortgages; money to loan on first-class security and on bond and mortgage. HARDENBURG & RIKER, Stock and Note Brokers, No. 14 Wall st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—F. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 67 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
CARL STRUVER, }

o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
PHILIP REILLY, }

o14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-law6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday......April 10	Wednesday......April 28
Saturday......May 22	Wednesday......June 9
Saturday......July 3	Wednesday......July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent, and very fast going steamship, NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed, and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will hereafter receive goods for Richmond, as well as Petersburg, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and leave Pier No. 13 North River, every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed,
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed,
DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, (MILDEBERGER & CURTIS,) dealers in wines, teas, &c., of No. 26 John-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be wound up and settled by WILLIAM H. CURTIS, at No. 26 John-st., who alone has the right to use the partnership name.
OLIVER D. MILDEBERGER,
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE LATE LAW copartnership between RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, has been dissolved on the notice to that effect by Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. RICHARDSON continues business as usual at the old place, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York. H. RICHARDSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LA-dies' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorater.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

EPILEPSY UNDERTAKEN.—"ST. JOSEPH" Treatment" of Palsy, Nervous Complaints, &c., Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway, up stairs, name on the door.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., Member of the University of New-York, may be consulted on diseases. Dr. C.'s rooms are so arranged that patients never come in contact. The utmost secrecy observed and no charge made unless perfectly cured.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be privately consulted, in English or French, at No. 61 Bleecker-st. (east,) from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HENRY G. DE FOREST against ROBERT C. VOORHIES, GERRITT V. LOTT, SALLIE P. LOTT, his wife, JAMES R. LOTT, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, THEODORE STOUT, and ALBERT C. RAMSEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 27, 1858.

To defendant CHARLES J. FAULKNER.
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858.
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's attorneys.
Dated Feb. 16, 1858. f17-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs, against WM. CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1858.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja20-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE MERRIAM, CHARLES MERRIAM, and HOMER MERRIAM against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest on four hundred and seventy dollars, from the 17th day of February, 1857; and on eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, from the 9th day of February, 1857; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars, from the 29th day of June, 1857; and on two hundred and thirty-five dollars, from the 23d day of July, 1857; and on two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 12th day of October, 1857, besides costs.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja27-law6wW No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOWELL MASON, Jr., and DANIEL G. MASON against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 22d day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents with interest on thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents from the 14th day of October, 1857, and with interest on two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty cents from the 2d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS,
ja27-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER, Plaintiff, against NELSON LANE and HANNAH LANE his wife, Nancy J. Porter, Liza T. Porter, Thomas S. Porter, Clara F. Porter, William M. Bliss, John R. Briggs, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock and Austin H. Kelly.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in the said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 18, 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office on the 20th day of February, 1858.—Dated Feb. 22, 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22f-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, and EPHRAIM G. WHITLOCK against GEORGE T. MARYE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Pine-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed Feb. 9, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. EVELETH & BISSELL,
10f-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON against CHARLES G. WILSON and Sarah E., his wife, Horatio F. Averill, Ferdinand Karch, Robert L. Taylor, surviving partner, &c., James French and Walter H. Taylor, Charles H. Marshall and Charles Lamson, Edward A. Jee, Charles W. Carmer and Sidney F. B. Coddington.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 25, 1857.

SPEIR & NASH,
17f-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja6-law10wW* No. 118 Nassau-st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. ja13-law10wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND *vs* PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's office on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J. KERSHNER,
10f-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND against PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's Office, on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
10f-law6wW Geneseo, New-York.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday evening in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition asking that the Croton water might be introduced into houses on Murray Hill was referred. Also that the Managers of the Orphan Home for a grant of land. Also that of the graduates of the Blind Institution of this City in relation to a resolution recently passed by the Board of Directors for the expulsion of all adult workmen from the Institution on the 15th of May next. The petitioners desire that this matter be referred to the State Legislature by the Board. So ordered, without opposition. Also a petition from property owners on Fifth-avenue, against the erection of a wall between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets for a sewer in Second and Third streets, in Avenue A.; together with a petition from the inhabitants of Staten Island for a slip at the Battery to accommodate a steam ferry to and from the Island.

A motion to increase the number of members of certain Standing Committees was carried, and the motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

Councilman Bickford moved a preamble and resolution, petitioning the Legislature for the repeal of the law constituting the present Metropolitan Police force.

Councilman Cross said that the movement was political. He should vote against it, not on political grounds, but because it was unwise to make frequent changes, and time had not been allowed to test the efficiency of the Police force. Adopted by 14 to 5.

A resolution to repair Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department submitted an ordinance for the better regulation of that Department.

Councilman Brady demanded that it be read.

The report states that the Fire Commissioners refuse to give the information sought, and recommend non-concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action upon the matter.

A member moved as an amendment that the Board concur.

Councilman Cornell said that if any reason could be given why Fire Company No. 14 should not be organized, he should like to hear it.

Councilman Brady reviewed the legislation and action of the Board of Aldermen, and that of the Fire Commissioners, in relation to the organization of the proposed Company, and the disbandment of Hose Company No. 12. The Fire Commissioners had refused to come before the Committee, even upon subpœna, contending that the Common Council had no right to do anything in the matter, other than to confirm their action or reject it. Was it right that the Commissioners should charge the Common Council with political predilections and arrogate to themselves the absence of all impurity? If the Commissioners notify a man to appear and he refuse, they expel him. He asked for the organization of this Hose Company, and that the Board should not tamely endure the insults of the Fire Commissioners.

On the motion for concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, the vote stood: affirmative, 9; negative,

It was then moved that the report of the Committee be read again. Its resolution was to the effect that the matter be sent back to the Board of Aldermen for reconsideration.

The President ruled that the proceeding, being antagonistic to the action of the Board of Aldermen, a majority vote was necessary in order to prevent him from deciding, as he should, that the question had been lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman Brady appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was not sustained, and the paper was consequently adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature against granting exclusive privileges to the Harlem Railroad Company.

A few resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds were brought up from the Board of Aldermen, and several clerical errors in names were corrected.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was read from His Honor the Mayor, stating that many measures were before the Legislature affecting the local interests of this City, and urged on by parties who possibly might have private interests to serve. He thought that the Common Council ought carefully to watch the action of these parties and of the Legislature, as the Corporation were undoubtedly well qualified to judge what would best conduce to the public benefit.

In view of the action of the Legislature upon the subject, a resolution was adopted to to appoint a gas inspector.

The report on the Tax Levy came up on the amendments made in the Board of Aldermen.

By a motion to non-concur, the Board adhered to their former action as to the item for "printing;" also as to that headed "real estate." As to "Tenth Ward Station-house," there was some debate, it being moved that $10,000 be appropriated, in adherence to former action. Adopted.

The report was then adopted (17 to 1) as amended.

Councilman Cross said he voted for it in order to get it on its passage through the Legislature. There were many things in it against which he strongly objected.

The report in favor of building a sewer in Trinity-place was adopted.

An assessment for building a sewer in Forty-third-street was confirmed.

The Board agreed to meet again on Friday evening, and, after the transaction of other routine business, adjourned.

Previously to the close of the proceedings Councilman Genet said it had been asserted that he had stated that the Comptroller was about to resign his office. He was sorry the reporter had been misinformed. He had not made any such statement, and hoped it would be corrected.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES AGAIN.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Purdy in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had received a letter from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that a suit had been commenced by Mr. Jolly against the Supervisors, to recover pay for the glass ballot-boxes furnished prior to the last election, and that the time to put in an answer would expire the 22d inst., (last Monday.) Mr. Blunt said, as the Corporation Counsel had not thought proper to notify the Board, and as the ordinary time for answering had passed, he thought something should be done immediately to prevent the case going by default. With a view to that end he offered a resolution directing Ex-Judge Whiting to act as Counsel for the Board. Mr. Tweed proposed to amend by striking out Judge Whiting and inserting the Corporation Counsel. After some debate the amendment was lost, and Mr. Blunt's resolution was carried. The claim is for $60,000, for 4,000 glass ballot-boxes furnished by Mr. Jolly, at $15 each. Mr. Blunt said they cost from $2 80 to $3 each.

There was a great deal of talk about the matter, and there was a great deal of displeasure expressed, in consequence of what they alleged was want of attention to business on the part of the Corporation Counsel. It is expected that the case can be opened again.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported in favor of appropriating $4,000 for the purpose of renting rooms for the use of the Surrogate, and authorizing the Committee to select proper accommodations.

The report in favor of a River Police was laid over; and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

The investigation of the charges against Messrs. Smith and Fitzpatrick, by the Comptroller, was continued before the Recorder yesterday, when Mr. Charles Turner, formerly Deputy Street Commissioner; Mr. Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; Mr. John T. Dodge, Surveyor; and Mr. H. N. Parker, Messenger for the Clerk of the Common Council were examined as witnesses. Most of the testimony received was in relation to the bonds and notes that have been named, and that have Mr. Charles Devlin's name on them. Mr. Turner was requested to procure some documents that he was familiar with, from the Hall of Records. He intimated some reluctance to enter that building alone, as he feared personal violence. The Recorder went with him, and the documents were procured. In the course of the examination in relation to them, Mr. Graham, who stated that he was counsel for Mr. Devlin, objected to the prosecution weaving a net-work of criminal accusations against him while he was subpœned as a witness, unless they should first declare that they intended to make him a party with Smith and Fitzpatrick. And, in addition, he stated that it was known to the defence from the beginning, that the proceeding had been urged on by the enemies of Mr. Devlin, solely with a view to his injury, through the defendants. Ex-Judge Whiting stated that such was not the case. He denied having used the name of Mr. Devlin, except where its occurrence on the papers rendered it necessary. He had not subpœned him as a witness because he intended to make a criminal charge against him, for he had no knowledge that he was to be made a party in the case; but simply because his name appeared upon the papers. In fact, the first intimation he had received of the probability of such a result, was from the declaration of Mr. Graham, that Mr. Devlin had secured his services as counsel. If there was nothing wrong in the appearance of his name upon the papers, what possible objection should Mr. Devlin have to giving an explanation of the character of the transaction? And that was all the prosecution had expected from him. Mr. Bradford was partially examined in relation to Mr. Fitzpatrick's account at the Bowery Bank. He will be further examined at the next hearing, when it is expected he will have notes to enable him to give particulars. The case was adjourned over to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Frauds in the Street Department.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds met again yesterday afternoon, Alderman Adams in the chair, for the purpose of opening the Third-avenue case, reported by Mr. Conover. But as Mr. Conover was not present, the Fifty-second-street case was reopened to hear additional proof of the correctness of the copy of the roll. Mr. Dodge, the Surveyor, could not swear that it was, because he was not sure that the only minute of the "quantities" that he could find, was the latest made before sending in his return. When Mr. Conover arrived he swore the copy was correct. So, also, did Messrs. Leggett and J. Brice Smith.

The Third-avenue case, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, was then opened, and Mr. Edward Boyle, the Surveyor, was sworn. Before giving any testimony he desired to say, in reply to some remarks that had been made by ex-Alderman Moneghan, that there were between 25 and 30 City Surveyors, and that all that had been paid to them during the past year, was $16,000. In relation to the Third-avenue case, he said he believed Mr. Bernard Callaghan was the original contractor, and that on account of his failure to fulfill his contract the work was delayed about one year. After some delay, which was properly noticed by Alderman Adams, Mr. Boyle's return was produced and the figures noted. Mr. Conover stated that in the account of work done it read........4285½

Where it should have read........285½

That it read........357½

Where it should have read........57½

That it read........3509

Where it should have read........509

That, he said, was apparent from the appearance of the figures. No one could look at them and not see that the fine red lines, on which the correct figures had been written, had been bunglingly extended by some one, and the figures 4, 3, 3, written in separately, before the amounts originally inserted. Take away the figures that had evidently been prefixed to the several amounts, and they would then agree with the statement Mr. Boyle made to Mr. Kingsland, in the office of the Street Department, a few days after the witness had reported the case to the Common Council. The difference to the property owners amounted to $3,390. Mr. Boyle examined the amounts, and stated that the figures alluded to by Mr. Conover were not entered by him, nor in his office; that they were a subsequent entry, and that he was unable to say who had committed the fraud.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday in the Rotunda, the President, Washington Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

Action was taken in reference to reimbursing Dr. Sanger, physician at Blackwell's Island, another physician, the apothecary and matron, for losses sustained by the recent fire at the Hospital.

Governor Anderson asked whether the parties had any legal claim.

Governors Oliver and W. F. Pinckney stated that the sums proposed by the Committee were exceedingly moderate. Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for Dr. Sanger, whose loss, Governor Oliver stated, amounted to not less than $3,000.

A memorial was adopted and signed by the President and Secretary, asking the Common Council to appropriate the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a new Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Reports of Committees on the proposed erection of a new Hospital were submitted and adopted.

Governor Benjamin F. Pinckney called up the special report of the evening, the majority and minority reports on the Bellevue Hospital.

Governor W. T. Pinckney moved as an amendment that the subject be laid upon the table.

Governor Oliver moved that it be laid over for two weeks.

The President moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Governor B. F. Pinckney asked the reason for the President's amendment. Why ought not the question to be met frankly?

The President said he was prepared to act on the question that night. All he had to say he could say now. The Board was as well prepared now as they would be in a fortnight. He had no disposition to shirk the subject.

Governor B. F. Pinckney had no fear of the result. No doubt the majority report of the President would be adopted. Nothing would be gained by an indefinito postponement, and nothing lost by discussion.

Governor Oliver explained that his amendment rose out of the absence of Governor Gunther.

The President withdrew his amendment.

Governor Maloney wished for a six months' postponement. He wanted light on the subject.

Governor Oliver reminded the last speaker that he had signed the majority report.

Four voting in the affirmative, four in the negative, the motion to postpone was lost.

Governor Oliver said as not less than $55 had been expended in getting up these two reports, it was monstrous to postpone the discussion. He should vote without quibble, if convinced, for the introduction of the new principle.

Governor Anderson thought it folly to discuss the subject.

On motion to defer the matter two weeks, the vote stood five in the affirmative and three in the negative.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining Feb. 12, 1858		8,169
Admitted		1,033
Total		9,202
Died	39	
Discharged	1,017	
Sent to Penitentiary	86	
Sent to State Prison	7	—1,149
Total		8,053

Decrease for week, 116.

Remaining at the following institutions:

At Bellevue Hospital	1,030
Lunatic Asylum	643
Almshouse	1,686
Penitentiary	740
Island Hospital from Workhouse	329
Island Hospital from Almshouse	44
Workhouse	1,178
Small-pox Hospital	29
Randall's Island	1,094
Randall's Island Hospital	274
City Prison	267
Second District Prison	7
Third District Prison	9
Colored Home	306
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	8,053
Number remaining Feb. 21, 1857	6,729
Increase	1,324

Coroner's Inquest.

Child Poisoned.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at No. 10 Cannon-street, on the body of Thomas J. Newman, a child one month old, who died from taking laudanum, administered through mistake by its mother. The mother thought the laudanum was syrup of rhubarb. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

A Rumor Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several times during the Winter, reports have been published in the papers that Ward School No. 3, in Hudson-street, has been on fire. These reports are entirely unfounded, and unless contradicted through some respectable source, will injure the usefulness of that institution. You would, therefore, oblige me and the community of the Ninth Ward, by stating in your paper that no fire has occurred in that building at any time during the last two years.

Respectfully, DAVID PATTERSON,
Principal of Ward School No. 3.
New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

☞ Mrs. Cora Hatch spoke in Brooklyn last evening, for the benefit of the Poor. The usual Committee was appointed to select the subject of her discourse, but the lady stated that she had prepared herself to speak of the Poor, and, while she accepted the Committee's topic, preferred to make her own selection. The Committee were accordingly content to receive a very small instalment of metaphysical disquisition touching the relations of Soul and Body; and Mrs. H. then proceeded to treat of the conditions of Poverty under the three divisions of physical, intellectual, and moral destitution. The attendance was very slim, and the benefit to the Poor of Brooklyn necessarily small.

A New Counterfeit.—An attempt was made Monday evening to put in circulation counterfeit fives on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass. The issue is an imitation of the genuine, and admirably executed. Intimation of the existence of the counterfeit having been received by the Police, the intended utterers were put on their guard. Only three arrests were made, Henry Spencer, who passed one of the bills at Kiersted's drug store, No. 529 Broadway, and two young fellows named Henry M. Van Pelt and Wm. Q. Hellman. The prisoners were committed by Justice Quackenbush for trial.

Pay of Special Police—The Special Policemen, who were employed at the last December election, on Monday received pay for their services from the Captains of the respective Wards in which they were detailed. The money, some $2,000, was the contributions of merchants obtained through the solicitations of ex-Commissioner Perit. The men received about $1 50 each.

[Advertisement.]

Mirthful Entertainment.—Those wishing to pass this evening pleasantly, and with good, hearty laughter, can find no better place than Purdy's National Theatre. Four pieces are to be performed, all of which will be found instructive as well as amusing, and performed by as good a company as could be wished. The programme will consist of the pleasing drama of "Carmilhan," the pantomime of the "Red Gnome," the drama of the "Brigand," and the comedietta of "Comfortable Service."

[Advertisement.]

You Dissipate?—If not, you are up late. You attend parties, balls, &c.; the consequence is, you feel "stale" next day. Take a glass of Charles' London Cordial Gin, a little sugar, and a few drops of bitters, an hour after you get up. In one hour you will be able to eat a hearty breakfast and feel like a new man. All druggists, grocers and fruiterers keep Charles' London Cordial Gin. Price 75 cents, quarts; 38 cents, pints. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter!"—This afternoon, Little Cordelia Howard and her parents, as well as the whole company at Barnum's Museum, appear in a thrilling dramatization of the "Scarlet Letter." Little Cordelia enacts the *Elfin Child.* The piece has been richly gotten up. The tableaux are beautiful. It is a "sensation" piece in reality. "The Pioneer Patriot" will be repeated handsomely this evening.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma?—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy!—Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures.

[Advertisement.]

Music at Half Price—From the Waters catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains, at the Piano Agency of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill.—Bernard Butler, who killed Francis Mehady and wounded several other persons at a fight during a "shindy" at the Mount Prospect House on Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, 1857, was yesterday placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill. Patrick McCarty, the complaining witness, was stabbed in the left leg during the above fight, and it became necessary to amputate the injured limb in order to save his life. There is another indictment against Butler for manslaughter, fourth degree. The case is still on.

☞ Officer Munson, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on Monday night arrested a man who gave his name as John Taylor, for passing counterfeit five's on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass. The same evening a man and woman were arrested for passing the same counterfeit, and another person was arrested for passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Milford Bank. All the parties were committed yesterday for examination.

Sentenced.—Captain Levi F. Dean, convicted last week of sodomy in the King's County Court of Sessions, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of five years and six months.

Fatal Accident.—Michael McCann died yesterday, at his residence, corner North Fourth and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, from burns received by falling into a swill vat the day previous, in Furman & Co.'s Distillery.

Divorce Granted.—A divorce was granted Adelaide T. Oswold from her husband, George Oswold, in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, on the ground of adultery. No opposition was made to the application.

Inquest.—Coroner Snell held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ann Wood, on board a canal boat in the Atlantic Basin. A verdict was rendered ascribing death to erysipelas.

Fire in Brooklyn.—A small frame house at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Steuben-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $300. Insured for $260.

Brooklyn Health Department.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, the salary of the Health Officer was increased from $750 to $1,000 and the office of Clerk abolished.

Important Government Dispatches Stolen.—In Mobile, Ala., last Friday, some daring thief went on board the steamboat *St. Charles*, just as she was about leaving the wharf, and made free with the baggage of Admiral Zerman, one of the prominent Mexicans who accompanied Comonfort from Mexico, who had taken passage on board the *St. Charles* for Montgomery, having with him dispatches of the greatest importance to the United States Government.

The Admiral was very anxious to put our Government in possession of the important papers which have been stolen, and the loss of them must indeed be a serious one to him.

The Mobile *Tribune* says of this matter:

"He had his baggage carried to the boat, and at the suggestion of a friend, ordered it to be removed from the boiler deck to his stateroom, the door of which he locked and took the key. He then retired to the guards, and after a few minutes' conversation, separated. When he returned to his stateroom, he found that the door fronting on the guards had been broken into, the straps of his trunk cut, and the lock preyed open. Upon examination, he discovered that all his important dispatches, except one, together with the sum of $1,000 in gold, had been abstracted therefrom. When we consider that the door of the stateroom fronted on the wharf, this is one of the most daring robberies we have ever heard of. We learn that the dispatch which remained unmolested was in his carpet-bag, lying near his trunk. Every possible exertion is being made to recover the property."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '68.c	115	925 Hud. River R. R.	29⅛
1,000 Mich. St. 6s	95	125 do.........b10	30
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	89	800 do.........b30	30
13,000 do	89½	100 do.........b10	29⅞
10,000 do	89¾	150 do	29¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	92½	100 do.........s30	29½
7,500 North C. St. 6s	94	100 do.........s60	29¼
23,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	170 do	29⅜
5,000 do.........b10	84¾	900 Harlem Railroad	14⅛
5,000 do.........b60	84¾	200 do	14⅜
1,500 Brooklyn City 6s	98	100 do.........b30	14½
500 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	90	295 do	14⅛
12,000 N. Y. C. Bs. '76	96	35 do	14¼
2,000 E.RR 3dM.Bs.'83	88	175 Har. R. R. Pref	25
1,000 E.R.R..Bs. '75	74	50 Sixth-av. R. R	105
2,000 Hud.R.1st Mtge	97¼	5 C. B. & Quin.R.R	85
3,000 Hud. R. 3d Mtge	65	23 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.R	96½
1,000 do	66	200 Reading R. R	62½
2,000 Harlem 1st Mtge	84¼	100 do	62¾
1,000 do	84	150 do	63
5,000 Read'g R. Bs.1886	71	250 do	63⅛
1,000 do	70½	100 do.........b10	63¼
10,000 M.C.R. 8 ₩ct. 1st		650 do	63¼
Mge.Si.F.Co.bds	100	200 do.........s30	63¼
1,000 Illinois Cen.R.bs	93¾	500 do.........b15	63½
5,000 Illinois Fr.e.bds	93	6 Mich. Cent. R. R	74
7,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mg	45	480 do	73
5,000 L.C.&M.L.G.bds	33½	25 M. So. & N. Ia.R.R	29
12,000 do	34	200 do	29½
13,000 Mil.&Mis.2m.10b	82¾	50 do.........s10	29⅝
40 Merch.Bank scrip	108	200 do	29⅞
30 Mechanics Bank	111	150 do.........b10	30
46 Bank Commerce	101¼	100 do.........b60	30¾
10 do	101	260 do	30
20 Ocean Bank	83	20 M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	52
25 Continental Bank	98	100 do	52½
15 Imp & Trad, Bank	99	40 do	52¾
300 Canton Co	25	189 Panama Railroad	105
100 do	24½	50 do.........s60	104¾
200 do	24¾	100 do.........b30	105½
50 do.........b30	25	100 do.........b30	106
50 Del, & H. Ca. Co.s60	113	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	17⅞
75 do	113¼	150 do	18
50 do	113½	100 do.........stw	18
50 Penn. Coal Co	76	100 Gal. & Chic. R...s60	94
400 do.........b30	76½	193 do	94½
184 do	76¼	111 do	94⅜
200 do.........b30	77	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. s10	49¾
150 Cumb. Coal Co..b15	21½	535 do	49¼
150 do	21¼	100 do.........s60	40½
50 do.........b15	21¼	300 do.........s60	49⅜
200 do	21⅛	20 do	49⅞
125 do	21	100 do.........b30	50
100 do.........s60	20½	300 do.........b30	50¼
627 N. Y. Cen. R'd	87	200 do.........b15	50
50 do.........s3	87¼	100 do.........b10	50
100 do.........b30	87½	700 do	50
50 do.........b10	87⅜	21 Chi. & R. I. R.R	81½
150 do	87⅛	100 do.........s60	81½
475 do	87½	100 do.........b10	81¾
50 do.........c	87⅝	100 do.........b10	81⅞
100 do.........b4	87¾	223 do	81¾
150 do.........b3	87¾	300 do.........b10	82
485 Erie R. R.	37	540 do	82
100 do.........s10	37	46 Mil. & Miss. R.R	41
300 do.........b10	37	5 do	41¼
470 do	36¾	100 do.........s60	41
400 do.........b10	36¾	100 do	41⅜
100 do.........b15	37	6 do	41½
250 do.........b30	37	50 do.........b10	42
50 do.........b15	36⅞	345 LaC. & Mill. R. R.	11¼
15 do	36⅞	134 do	11⅛
660 do	36⅝	295 do	11
100 do.........b10	36⅝	200 do	10¾
50 do.........s60	36½	10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	61
150 do.........s10	36⅝	10 do	60¼
450 do.........s60	36⅝	50 do.........s30	60
100 do.........s30	36⅝	75 do	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	87	200 N.Y.Central R.R	87¾
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¼	200 do	87⅞
2,000 Hud.R.R. 3d Mtg	67½	150 do.........b3	88
3,000 do	68	300 do.........b10	88
2,000 Mil.&Miss.2d Mg	82½	100 do.........s3	87¾
2,000 Ter.H.& A.2dMg	45	850 do	88
1,000 M.C.R.8 ₩ ct. 1st		100 do.........b7	88
Mg.Si F. Con. Bs.	100	200 do.........s10	88
3,000 do	100⅛	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	41¾
5,000 do	100¼	50 do.........b30	42½
3,500 Reading R. Bds	71	50 Hud. River R. R.	29¾
50 Pacific M. S.S. Co	60	250 do	30
50 do	60	100 do.........s30	29⅞
50 Penn. Coal Co	76¾	300 do.........b60	30½
450 do	77	100 do.........s10	30
500 do.........b30	77½	600 Harlem R. R.	15
350 Canton Co	24	50 do.........b30	15½
20 do	24½	400 Reading R. R	63½
50 do	24¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18
70 Cumb. Coal Co	20½	100 Mich. Cen. R....b30	74½
100 do.........s60	20½	115 M. So.&N.I.R.R	30½
100 do	20¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.R	50
300 Erie Railroad	36¼	50 Chic. & R.I.R.R	82
100 do	36½	200 La C.& M.R.R.	10½
100 do	36⅝	250 do	10¼
50 do.........s30	36½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83½
2 Six per Cent Bonds State of Virginia	Int add.	91⅛
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	31½
$1,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. add.	34
$2,000 California 7s	Flat	77
$1,000 City of Keokuk 8s	Int. add.	49
$1,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	79
$12,000 Ind. Pittsburgh & Cleve. R. 7s	Int. add.	12½
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Flat.	84⅛
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R. 7s	Flat.	33
Four notes for $20,000 (hypothecated)		$100
$740 Great Western M. Ins. Scrip of 1857		49
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		70
Assets amounting to $50,760 38		$325
2 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co		86
20 shares Ocean Bank		84½
50 shares Phenix Bank		105¾
20 shares Park Bank		94
20 shares Marine Bank		86
50 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Co		122¾
10 Union Ferry Co		92½
100 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.		11
13 shares Galena & Chicago Union R. R.		95
15 shares Park Bank		94⅝
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co.		115½
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		99¼
32 shares Merry Weather Mining Co		$3¾
100 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co		85cr
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		11
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10⅞

Tuesday, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed this afternoon at 109@109½ on London, 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris. The decline on London was fully established, and the market left off dull; thus confirming the opinion expressed a week or ten days ago that the rates would soon fall below the figure at which the export of Bullion is profitable, or, in the present easy condition of the Discount market on the other side, in any way desirable. The Money affairs of the Street exhibit no particular change to-day except in the reopening of the transfers of the New-York Central Company, which has made the transactions between the Brokers unusually large, besides leading to some shifting of demand loans. The settlements on the Stock were made with great ease and promptness, no attempt being made either to "corner" the deliveries or to press on sale the cash stock. The price, in the afternoon, after the settlements were completed, rose to 88¼ ₩ cent., ex dividend, a rise of 10 ₩ cent. since the closing of the transfers on 30th January.

The general dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day, including the informal sales after the adjournment of the first and second sessions of the Brokers, amount to *twenty-five thousand shares* on the Share list, and $200,000 in Stock and Railway Bonds. The course of the market is still upward; the occasional reactions being but momentary, and amounting, in most instances, to less than 1 ₩ cent. from the previous extreme figure, and quickly succeeded by a new impulse which advances the price higher than before. The immense rise in Erie shares from 19 ₩ cent. on the 6th of January, when the President of the Company left for Europe to advance the pending 4th Mortgage negotiations, to 37½ ₩ cent. yesterday afternoon, was not quite sustained at the early Board, and offers of 36¾@36½ ₩ cent. were accepted between the Boards and also at the second session. But at the close in the afternoon, the bids for the Stock had recovered to 37¼@37½ ₩ cent. New-York Central was done at 88¼; Reading rose to 64¼@64½ ₩ cent.; Michigan Southern to 31½; Hudson River to 30½; Harlem to 15¾; Milwaukee to 42@42½; the 10 ₩ cent. Bonds to 82¾; Rock Island to 82; and Pennsyleania Coal to 77@77½ ₩ cent. Several of the State securities took a fresh start; Tennessees rose to 89¾; Virginias 92½; Missouris steady at 84½@84¾ ₩ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail receded to 60 ₩ cent., and the La Crosse shares to 10½ ₩ cent. The general market left off firm, and it would be difficult to say what particular portion of the official list exhibits the greatest buoyancy. A good many people in the Street have been discussing for some days past the chances of a decided reaction against the market, and even a "break-down" is occasionally hinted at. But while these grave propositions are being indulged in conservative quarters, the outside public, stimulated by the financial news from abroad, and the state of the banking movement at home, appear to be rushing into the brokers' offices to confirm their orders for dividend-paying stocks, and many of them to redouble their speculations for a rise in the fancies.

We understand there is no authority for the rumor of yesterday that the steamship *Adriatic* has been sold to one of the European Governments. No disposition whatever has yet been made of any one of the Collins ships.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,313,913	$1,619,308	$914,757
Previously Reported	8,179,592	7,418,680	7,132,789
Since Jan. 1	$9,493,505	$9,037,988	$8,047,546

Messrs. Thompson Bros. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

CURRENCY.

New-York State	—@ ⅜	Interior Md	¾@1
New-England	—@ ⅜	S. C. and Ga	—@2
New-Jersey	—@ ⅜	N. Carolina	3½@4
Philadelphia	—@ ⅜	Virginia	2½@3½
Interior Penn	—@1½	Ill. and Wis	3 @3¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼	Tennessee	—@5
Ohio, Ky. Ind. and		Michigan	—@2
New-Orleans	—@1¼	Canada	—@1

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	95	100
80 acres	87	90
120 acres	80	83
160 acres	87	90

Bank England Notes ₩ £ $4 85.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—FEB. 22.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,079,629	$620,000	$1,441,692
North America	1,000,000	2,451,664	683,797	1,593,242
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,287,628	946,061	2,300,663
Commercial	841,400	1,211,000	267,000	533,000
Mechanics	800,000	1,337,761	336,105	778,874
N. Liberties	500,000	1,181,000	204,000	787,000
Southwark	250,000	694,246	302,773	547,392
Kensington	250,000	605,617	112,977	384,273
P. Township	350,000	571,166	158,783	433,870
Western	418,600	1,236,588	269,536	865,720
Man. & Mech.	544,375	939,157	154,821	469,590
Commerce	250,000	634,019	180,785	443,955
Girard	1,250,000	1,438,828	280,758	553,622
Tradesmen's	150,000	430,754	104,854	347,585
Consolidation	298,570	344,255	54,447	144,664
City	441,150	567,897	123,890	253,406
Commonwealth	156,070	159,051	130,819	136,152
Totals	$11,300,165	$20,161,260	$4,934,906	$12,014,604

Aggregate circulation, $1,686,609.

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22.		
Capital	$11,300,065	$11,300,065		
Loans	20,071,474	20,161,260	Inc.	$89,786
Specie	4,823,989	4,934,906	Inc.	110,917
Due fm other bks.	1,786,983	1,713,254	Dec.	73,729
Due to other bks.	2,967,933	2,776,665	Dec.	191,268
Deposits	11,887,342	12,014,604	Inc.	127,262
Circulation	1,559,218	1,686,609	Inc.	127,391

The advance in the Philadelphia Stock Market has been sustained by the continued abundance of money, and the favorable nature of the foreign news. This morning's Pennsylvania *Inquirer* says:

"The leading fancies, with a few exceptions, are very firm at recent quotations. Reading, to-day, improved ⅛ on Saturday's price, and Long Island ⅛, with a steady demand. Cleveland and Pittsburg sold at 9, an advance of 1 ₩ cent. There is a speculative movement also in Pennsylvania Railroad; the sales to-day were at 45¾, to a fair extent. The expectation gains ground that the tonnage tax will be removed, and, from the most reliable sources of information, this seems probable. Should it occur, the business of the road will be materially augmented, and will, no doubt, justify a 4 ₩ cent. half-yearly dividend. The Bonds of the Company are in active demand."

The Boston Stock Market is steadily strengthening. Though Saturday was a very stormy day there the week closed with a large business. The *Journal*, of last evening, reports:

"A good demand for manufacturing stocks; Dwight Mills sold at 450; Lyman Mills was in demand at 60, and Middlesex at 170. The Board have resolved to have no more dealing in Bay State until the receivers appointed by the Court decide whether to make transfers or not. Copper stocks were buoyant; Minnesota advanced to 135, and closed in demand—140 asked at the close; Pittsburg was not offered under 275—260 bid; the market was cleared of Rockland at 40; 50 was bid for National; Superior advanced to 9; Pewabic sold at 7, and 7½ was bid at the close; Isle Royale was very firm at 4½ bid; Toltec was steady at 1⅞, and even Flint Steel waked up and was in demand at $2.

The Boston *Post*, in its Weekly Review of the Money Markets, says: "Money is more and more abundant, as the weeks roll on, and nothing yet appears to contravene the opinion expressed some time ago, that, as the Spring advances, money will be exceedingly cheap and dull. We are now at the time of year when the Cotton crop goes forward most rapidly; and it is certain, that as soon as navigation opens, the export of Breadstuffs at some price or other, will make good the then declining shipments of Cotton. For some time, the exports of specie must be comparatively small, although they may be larger than usual in the Spring months, from the collection from suspended and bankrupt houses. On the other hand, however, the dullness and cheapness of the money in London, coupled with the wonderful and sustained advance of Stocks on this side may induce large foreign speculations in American Securities, and have a very favorable effect in diminishing the specie outgoes from this country. The actual receipts from Europe in aid of our embarrassed Railroad Corporations, also, will be heavy, beyond a doubt. Whether or not England and Germany are throwing good money after bad remains to be seen. Our present position is that all the foreign and domestic elements of finance and business indicate an extremely easy money market for several months to come."

The *Post* adds:

"Cary Improvement Stock was quite active and advancing early in the week, but the rise was too sudden, and the production of small lots of stock depressed quotations somewhat. The market is now bare of shares however, at about 8. The street rumor is that a strong party in New-York has taken hold of 'Cary' with a determination to put it where it ought to be in the market. As the stock is somewhat prominent just now, we have taken pains to obtain the exact figures of the condition of the company. Jan. 1, 1858, it stood as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash	$28,931 57
Houses and lands attached, at cost	12,133 73
Notes receivable, secured by stock and mortgages	210,863 38
Total	$251,928 68

LIABILITIES.

Balance of original mortgage of $75,000	$45,755 65
Balance of available assets	$206,173 03
Total	$251,928 68

In addition to these assets of $206,173, there are 340 acres of land, worth $1,462,000, at 10 cents per foot. The total land sales since the formation of this company give an average of above 13 cents per foot. The land sales since May 1, 1857, are 133,023 feet, amounting to $26,003 30, an average of nearly 20 cents per foot. The horse railroad now under contract, and only awaiting a location, is to cross the Cary property for upwards of a mile in length."

In Buffalo the trade is reviving. The ease in money matters favors activity. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of last evening states that:

"Money can be had, if there is any business movement to warrant it. There is, however, great chariness in taking paper. In uncurrent money the tendency is to lower rates. Illinois and Wisconsin scarce at 3@4 ₩ cent. discount; Canada at ½; Ohio, 1½. Gold is dull at par @ ½ premium. Silver 1 ₩ cent. discount."

The semi-annual interest on the 2d Mortgage 8 ₩ cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and also the interest on the Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued in favor of the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, will be paid on and after March 1, at the Ocean Bank in this City, by S. Chamberlain, lessee of the La Crosse Road.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Niagara.] New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

Since my circular of 16th inst. the *Baltic* and *Africa* have arrived, the latter with advices to Feb. 6. In the Liverpool cotton market no change had taken place; the week's sales amounted to 54,000 bales, and former quotations were continued. In Manchester a fair extent of business was done in the early part of the week, but subsequently, manufacturers asking enhanced prices, buyers were compelled to retire. The bank rate of interest was reduced to 3½ ₩ cent.

The *Niagara's* letters, received here on Tuesday last, caused a check in operations, and following the example of the Southern markets, prices yielded ⅛c. ₩ ℔. At this decline some purchases were made, both on speculation and for export. The buying has not been general, but confined to two or three parties.

The advices per *Baltic* were considered unfavorable, as an advance was expected both in Manchester and Liverpool, in reply to the accounts hence per *Africa*, on Jan. 20. No further decline, however, was submitted to, our stock being quite small and easily held. Yesterday, after the receipt of the advices per *Africa* to the 6th inst., the desire to buy was more apparent, and the market closed firmly at the annexed quotations, which are ⅛c. ₩ ℔. below those given last week.

The sales of the week have been 5,000 bales. The export for the same period has been: To Liverpool, 772 bales; to Havre, 1,098, and to Hamburg, 280. Total, 2,150.

Cotton in Transitu.—The sales of floating Cotton have been again pretty large; several resales have been made at a slight loss; the transactions have been on the basis of Middling Orleans at 11c., with freight at 7-16d. ₩ ℔. Low Middling Orleans 10½c., same freight. Strict Middling Apalachicola 11⅛c., freight 7-16d. The week's sales amount to 7,000 bales; some considerable parcels have, also, been sent forward by this steamer on European and Southern account.

Southern Markets.—The particulars of the course of each are given elsewhere. Prior to the receipt of the advices per *Niagara*, the tendency in all was to higher prices; after that arrival a decline was everywhere submitted to. For some weeks past a large business has been done in the South on local speculation, and the stock of unsold Cotton in the ports has, from this cause, been accumulating; the heavy receipts of late have increased the amount offering for sale, and now that Manchester does not respond and Liverpool pauses, it may be difficult to find buyers at the present currency for the quantity of Cotton already in the ports and to be received there during the months of March and April.

Crop—The further we advance into the season and the developments begin to appear in receipts, in individual crops this year as compared with last, and in the amount of Cotton at the dépôts, on the river landings, and held back on plantations, the more it becomes certain that the estimate, until so recently indulged in, of 2,800,000 bales, is no longer tenable. The opinion in the South is settling upon 3,000,000 bales as the probable maximum, some parties advocating even a higher figure. In this city the estimate has not at any time been, as a general thing, below 3,000,000; the present range is between that and 3,100,000, with more advocates than before of 3,000,000 bales as a minimum.

Receipts at the ports, for the week under review amount to 123,000 bales, against 99,000 for the corresponding week last season. The deficit now stands at 483,000 bales, as compared with last year. Next week the receipts are likely to be near if not quite 130,000 bales, against 90,000 in the same week last year.

Exports to Great Britain for the week, 79,000 bales. The total stands at 10,000 bales less than to this date last year; we know of 50,000 bales, cleared from New-Orleans and Mobile, for the week ending last Friday, which goes into the New-York table next week. To France, 23,000 bales have been cleared. The total decrease amounts to 29,000 bales, as compared with last season. To other foreign ports there is a decrease of 35,000. The decrease to all foreign ports, as compared to same dates last year, is 74,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,724,000	2,207,000	2,215,600	1,528,000	1,705,000
Ex. to G. B.	628,000	638,000	877,000	743,000	517,000
Ex. to France	222,000	251,000	296,000	172,000	182,000
Ex. other F.P	141,000	176,000	255,000	131,000	118,000
Total Export	991,000	1,065,000	1,428,000	1,046,000	817,000
St'k on hand	670,000	746,000	566,000	408,000	692,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	123,000	99,000	117,000	77,000	107,000
Ex. to G. B.	79,000	40,000	41,000	51,000	44,000
Ex. to France	23,000	15,000	16,000	18,000	17,000
Ex. other F.P.	9,000	17,000	18,000	12,000	12,000
Total Exports	111,000	72,000	75,000	81,000	73,000

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,089,560
Specie	7,257,500
Amount due from other Banks	5,377,900
Amount due to other Banks	5,539,000
Deposits	18,450,500
Circulation	5,299,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 4,200 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.

Augusta, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Cotton is firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Flour is buoyant. Sales of 4,000 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for extra. Wheat quiet. Corn in good demand at 71c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $16 50@$16 75. Bacon—Sides 10c., Shoulders 8c. Lard firm at 10½c. Whisky 22c.@23c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Flour firmer and active. Sales at $4 37½@$4 50—mostly at the latter price. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—White lower, 55c.@56c. Yellow a shade better, 56c.@57c. Cloverseed, $4 87½@$5 12½ ₩ bush. Whisky dull, at 23c.@23½c.

Augusta, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,400 bales, at 11c.@11½c. for good to Middling fair.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$425 Pennsylvania 5s, 87⅛; $300 City 6s, 92; $100 do., 91⅞; $2 800 do. New, 98; $700 City Railroad 6s, 92½; $500 Passenger Railroad 7s, 75; $2,000 Morris Canal 6s, 79; $3,500 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70⅞; 186 Lehigh Scrip, 1¾; 250 Lehigh Zinc, 1¾; 270 New Granada, ½; 41 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 45½; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53½; 350 Long Island Railroad, 13¼; 6 Reading Railroad, 31⅛; 100 do., 31⅜; 20 Morris Canal Preferred, 93¾; 100 Union Canal Preferred, 6¼; 4 Elmira Railroad, 13½; 50 do., 13½; 11 Harrisburg Railroad, 56¾; 3 Farm. & Mecs. Bank, 59; 5 Bank Northern Liberties, 60; 30 Girard Bank, 10¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, 92¼@92½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97¾@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 31⅜@31½; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 76; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 87@89; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70⅝@71; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼@45½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 86½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87⅜@88; Morris Canal Consolidated, 50¾@51; Morris Canal Preferred, 93½@93¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60½@61⅛; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61½@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10⅞@11; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18¾@19; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 13⅜@13½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mortgage, 66@67; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mortgage, 54¾@55; Long Island, 13¼@13⅜; Girard Bank, 10¼@10⅜; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 57@58; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10⅜@10½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52@52½; New Creek, ⅛@¼; Catawissa Railroad, 7⅞@8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	March 1
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	March 3
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	March 4
Arago	New-York	Havre	March 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 10
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 10
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 13
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre—Mr. Elisha Riggs, bearer dispatches, Wm. H. Riggs, E. C. Center, Captain Thomas Cunningham, Pierce Dewey and lady, W. P. Dewey, Esq., E. Dewey, Emile Varet, Miss Annie Howard, Miss Elizabeth Weyranch, Mr. West and lady, Henry S. Dexter, lady, child and servant, Mrs. W. Lilly and daughter, Miss Sarah Ann Parks, Ed Misnard, Mrs. J. Misnard, two children and servant, Mrs. L. Danjin and child, M. L. Bower and lady, Mrs. Lachmeyer and servant, R. Passenheimer, James Blanc, Douglas Forsyth, H. Whitten, Josiah Pierce, Dr. Chas. Henry Bayon, Paul Carrey, Chas. A. Giron, M. Clastrier, A. Destrez, Mr. Lasimbe, N. Eaton, Max Switzer, Lorenzo Mugole, Mrs. Ryan and child, Mrs. Brennan and child, Hugo Beck, N. [illegible], H. Engel, L. Rullmann, Th. Engel, Geo. Seigel, Miss Henninger, J. Massarel and lady, Mrs. C. London, Mrs. L. Brute, J. Desbarax, Chas Tontain, John Parsons, Rev. A. Ordano, Rev. Jules Frere, Rev. Alex. Hattenberger, J. A. Ragnel, T. Keppela, A. Keppela, Th. Saccagi and lady, Mrs. Preterre and 2 daughters, Jos. L. Smith, Thos. Caswall, Th. Domaille, Miss Amelie Domaille, Miss Louise Domaille, Miss Rosalie Domaille, Miss Harriet Domaille, Miss Emma Domaille, Master Henry Domaille, Wm. Thomb, Wm. Merdunt, Miss Clara Killer, Geo Didelot, John Briggs, Jos. Schaepler, Fred. E. Wilton, Philip Mathews, lady and 2 children, A. Anselmo, Francis Phillipe. Total number of passengers, 96.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—H. Molloy, Capt. Calvin Ballard, P. E. Barnett, Danl. C. Tuttle, Geo. A. McCluskey, Rev. Thos. B. Gregory, Geo. W. Gregory, M. Berg, J. Newman, D. E. Dyer and lady, Lieut. R. H. Anderson and lady, Miss Brewster and nurse, J. Winted, Miss W. J. Dennis, Wm. S. Gilbert and lady, 2 infants and nurse, Miss Harriet B. Gilbert, Lieut. R. S. Williamson and 31 in the steerage.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Miss Adela Drayeau, Peter Preado, and John Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 44 | Moon sets.... 4 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 38 | Gov. Island. 5 27 | Hell Gate.... 6 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 23

Cleared.

Ship Star of the Union, Stall, San Francisco, C. H. Church.

Barks Hungarian, Mathias, St. Jago, Holembee & Salem; J. J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana, Mora & Nephew; Lyra, Bemis, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.

Brigs Queen of the West, Spohn, Halifax, Hamilton & Co.; Wm. Mason, Gardner, Nuevitas, J. Perkins; Tyrant, McCormick, Matanzas, Pesant & Bros.

Schooners A. S. Cannon, Nowell, Richmond, master; Sylphide (Br.), McNab, Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.; Emma A. Bealah, Branin, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloop Thos. Bull, Bull, Providence, master.

Steamers Elizabeth, McGloughlin, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Southampton Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. S. Drayton. Left Cowes at 6 P. M. Experienced moderate weather first part of the passage, and strong westerly gales the remainder. The Arago brings $3,000. Feb. 13, 6 P. M., lat. 50 04, lon. 22 25, saw a large propeller bound east.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 9:30 P. M., north of Hatteras exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Ship Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Dec. 22, with mdse. and 88 passengers to Boyd & Hincken—2 deaths. Has had heavy westerly gales the whole passage, lost sails, &c.

Ship Napier, (of Philadelphia,) Stafford, St. Pierre, Martinique 16 ds., in ballast, to Dawson & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark John Denham, Gray, St. Marks Jan. 24, with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Had heavy weather, and was blown off the coast three times.

Bark Thales, Jervey, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Has experienced very heavy weather—been 13 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Esther Francis, Crocker, Palermo Jan. 5, Gibraltar Jan 13, with fruit, &c., to Richard Burlew. Experienced very heavy weather from the N. and N. W., since Feb. 14, in lat. 34 20 and lon. 72 35. Oct. 10, on the outward passage, lat. 35 30, lon. 63 30, John Bowen, of Boston, died. Oct. 10, lat. 40 50, lon. 36 02, Wm. Brown died. No date, at Marseilles, Carie Butt, seaman, died in the Hospital. Jan. 12 passed Gibraltar in co. with bark Lizzie Boggs, Dizer, from Palermo for New-Orleans. Jan. 28, lat. 23 06, lon. 38 50, spoke brig Mary Garland, (Br.,) stg N. E. Feb. 11, lat. 30 38, lon. 68 35, saw the hull of a vessel, bottom up. The E. F. has three of her crew frostbitten.

Bark Joseph Fish, Phillips, Cardenas Feb. 4, with sugar, &c., to Albert Horn. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather and heavy gales from N. W. to N. and N. E; had three heavy snow storms; lost sails, but received no other serious damage; has had constant head winds from N. W. to N. and W. since passing Carysfort Reef.

Bark Elizabeth, (Brem.,) Noltenius, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. Ceballos. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales, accompanied with snow.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Savanilla, N. G., Feb. 1, with hides, tobacco, fustic &c. to Everett & Brown. 21st inst., 120 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands, was in co. with 10 square rigged vessels bound N. 23d, 35 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands took a Pilot from boat Nettle.

Brig Princeton, (of Brookline, Me.,) Allen, Montego Bay, Jam., 19 ds., with rum, &c., to A. H. Solomon. 4th inst., spoke brig S. H. Bass, from Aspinwall, going in the river. The P. has experienced very heavy weather. No date—Joseph Bayles, passenger, fell overboard from the lee rail and was lost. The schr. Lane sld. from Falmouth, for New-York 3 ds. previous.

Brig J. Harris, McGilvery, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses Sturges, & Co. Been 10 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras. Experienced heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Brig Anita Owen, Ray, Nuevitas Feb. 7, with molasses and cigars to T. Owen & Sons—vessel to Peck & Church. Experienced heavy weather. Sld. in co. with brig C. H. Kennedy, Randall, for New-York.

Brig A. Hopkins, Murray, St. Mark's 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Mary Cobb, Montgomery, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Mary A. Jones, (of San Francisco,) Green, Manila Sept. 16, with hemp and oil to master, bound to Salem—put into this port for provision. Has experienced very severe weather on the coast.

Schr. Thos. Holcombe, Goslee, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. Had heavy weather.

Schr. B. C. Scribner, Carlysle, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Schr. John. Burton, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Alba Powell, Wilmington 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mindoro, (of Eden,) Sargent, Black River, Jam., via Wilmington, N. C., (where she put in in distress,) 18 ds., with pimento, logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Experienced heavy weather; was up to Sandy Hook on the 13th, and was blown off.

Schr. M. E. Weston, Malloy, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Graeves. Has experienced heavy weather; lost deck load; split sails, &c.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Moonlight, Stutes, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co. Had heavy weather, lost boat, &c.

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, Va., 6 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage. (This is the vessel that was reported in this morning's edition as being ashore on Romer Shoals. She was got off this morning and towed to the City.)

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Experienced heavy easterly gales.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

WIND—During the day, N.

Below.

Bark Maria Morton. Also, 1 bark and 1 brig.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Sunderland Dec. 30, to Dunham & Dimon, was anchored near the S. W. Spit last evening.

Memoranda.

The steamer Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard, will be ready for service to-morrow, (24th,) her damages being trifling, and will be repaired to-day.

The schooner reported ashore on Romer Shoals proves to be the Wythe, Capt. Tuttle, from Richmond, Va., with a cargo of flour. She was got off this morning and towed to the City.

The stern of the wrecking-schooner B. Drummond, (previously reported lost off Long Branch,) was driven ashore on Sunday night, with boat attached; also, a carpet-bag, belonging to Mr. Kerins, the mate.

The ship Wellington, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, has been 12 days N. of Hatteras, during which time sprung a leak, and was compelled to throw overboard a small portion of the cargo.

The ship Far West, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, and during that time experienced two very severe gales from E. N. E., with snow, and two severe gales from N. N. W., and was driven by the latter south of Cape May—split sails, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23—Arr., ships Albatross, Knowles, Shields; Rebecca Collins, New-Orleans. Barks Fernandina, Cottell, Messina; Modena, Ryder, Charleston. Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Latilla River. Steamers Palmetto, Baker, Philadelphia; Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 23.—Arr., bark Young Turk, Lewis, Cape Town, C. G. H. Brigs Kathadin, Amesbury, Pensacola; Frederick, Rashall, St. Domingo—all for Boston. Spoken, Feb. 10, lat. 33 35, lon. 71 50, brig P. A. Paige, Tibbetts, New-York for Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 6, lat. 34, lon. 71 20, ship North America, for Liverpool.